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U.S. STAND ON MORATORIUM 'DESTRUCTIVE' TO PEACE

LD061917 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 6 Aug 85

["A Responsible Approach Is Needed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 6 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA in its issue of August 7 publishes the editorial article [identified by Moscow TASS International Service in Russian as "redaktisionnaya staiya"] which says:

As was announced by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, M.S. Gorbachev, a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions is in effect in the Soviet Union. It was introduced till January 1, 1986, but -- and it should be especially emphasized -- will continue to remain in force if the United States, for its part, does not conduct nuclear explosions. In other words, there now exists a realistic possibility for the moratorium to become bilateral, for both great powers to stop nuclear explosions.

The invitation to follow the step made by the Soviet Union had been officially handed over to the government of the U.S.A. before it was published.

This joint measure would become in itself not only a major step toward limiting the arms race, but also a convincing example for other states that possess nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has long taken up and consistently stands by the question of the imperative need of complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. And the faster the answer is found to that question the sooner a stout barrier will be put up in the way of the arms race. Moreover, the complete and general prohibition of nuclear tests would mean a turn toward practical elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly urged all nuclear powers to fulfil that task through joint efforts. Motivated by the desire to reach agreement, it conducted talks with the United States and Britain which, however, suspended them. The Soviet Union today is ready to resume those talks immediately.

Proposing to open talks, the Soviet Union has now taken a bold decision. Yet another time it took the initiative. Nuclear explosions are not produced in the Soviet Union and will not be produced if silence descends upon nuclear test ranges in the United States.

It would seem that the U.S. Government, if it really takes heed of the sentiment of the American and world public, should use the opportunity coming its way and stop nuclear explosions too. However, it looks like such a prospect caused confusion in Washington, where they feverishly began to look for and invent different kinds of excuses for evading the acceptance of the Soviet proposal. In essence the U.S. Administration, having taken up perimeter defense, is expending energy on "fighting off" the onslaught of demands that the idea of introducing a moratorium on nuclear explosions be supported.

A set of propaganda cliches called upon to conceal that obstructionist stance was urgently put to use. High-ranking government officials began to rehash the given theme in a variety of voices.

Through sheer inertia the openers were usual: the practical and material measure, the true halt of nuclear explosions by the Soviet Union was announced to be a propaganda ploy. But why, then, does not the United States make the same 'propaganda move'?

Some pronouncements border on absurdity: it is alleged that, having decided to stop its tests, the Soviet Union wants to overtake the United States in nuclear arms.

First, how can one, having stopped, overtake anyone? Secondly, Washington is careful not to mention that the U.S.A. has carried out at least 1/3 more nuclear weapon tests than the Soviet Union.

And by way of the last resort which the American side customarily uses when it wants to dodge constructive Soviet proposals, the thesis to the effect is that it is allegedly impossible to verify the observance of a moratorium on nuclear explosions was again put into circulation. But it is clear even to a layman that a nuclear blast is not a child's cracker and one cannot miss or fail to hear it.

As to expert opinion on this matter, prominent American scientists recently bluntly told Congress that reliable verification, out of all arms control measures, is best applied to nuclear explosions. This has been confirmed by such an informed figure as former CIA director Colby. Compliance with a moratorium on nuclear blasts, as he put it, can be undoubtedly ensured with the help of existing national technical means of control.

The point at issue, however, is not control -- far from control, but that they in Washington continue to stick stubbornly to the course toward continuing the race of armaments, building up nuclear arsenals and perfecting nuclear weapons.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan confirmed this at his press conference on August 5. He said that the United States would continue nuclear weapon tests and there could be no talk about a moratorium on its part until it had completed its testing programme.

Some people may get the impression that the United States may agree to the termination of nuclear tests some time in the near future. The President himself dispelled the illusions of this kind, bluntly mentioning specifically, the tests connected with the programme of developing the Midgetman missile, intended till the end of the eighties. Moreover, in order to make all the things even clearer, the White House spokesman hastily complemented the President's remarks by specifying that the 'control issue' should be resolved and the United States should first modernize its armaments.

At the same time, Washington is busy lashing the waves, publicizing the 'merits' of the idea of conducting its nuclear blasts in the presence of Soviet observers. They want nothing less than that the Soviet Union, which unilaterally stopped nuclear explosions, 'bless' American nuclear weapons tests by sending its observers to Nevada testing grounds.

The United States shows once again that it is not seeking to discuss in a businesslike and concrete way, and most important, to resolve practically the issues related to the nuclear arms limitation. It is not only unprepared to leave the road of the arms race, but is bent on spreading it to outer space. By the way, Pentagon specialists acknowledge that for that, too, they need nuclear tests. This posture does not lend weight to the peace rhetoric used time and again by American statesmen.

In full view of the world, the United States demonstrates disregard for the peoples' interests, for the interests of international security. A responsible approach is expected from Washington. It should realize the risks which accompany the continuation by the United States of the militarist course and take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Soviet Union's proposal to stop nuclear explosions.

U.S. CONFIRMS MORATORIUM REJECTION TO PRESS

Shishlin Commentary

LD062323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] In the course of a regular press conference, Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States of America, announced the U.S. rejection of the moratorium on any nuclear explosions introduced by the Soviet Union. Nikolay Shishlin is at the microphone.

It is well known that the United States, not having read carefully the Soviet decision on a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, has declined to join in the Soviet initiative. At first the refusal was made public by White House officials, then it was repeated by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. At his first press conference following his illness, President Reagan has confirmed this U.S. position. As usual, the President's statement at the press conference came to a glorification of U.S. achievements, and lavish praise of his own policy. But the culminating point of this press conference was nevertheless the reaction to the Soviet initiative; it is, after all, negative, but what is characteristic is that Reagan, in particular, said it is not known when the Americans will complete their tests.

In a word, the U.S. position has been and remains destructive. But this is not all that Reagan's current press conference speaks of. It seems to me that the waves of support for the Soviet initiative are rolling up to the White House and the administration is attempting to dampen them somehow. This, of course, is very important, is very substantial because support for the Soviet initiative is continuing to grow. What I have in mind is the resolute solidarity with the Soviet position of the socialist states and the very broad actions of the international public and influential political circles. Thus, in evaluating the fate of the Soviet initiative, we can say that this initiative is continuing to gather strength. Its influence is increasing and becoming more substantial, and deep.

Bogachev Analysis

LD061721 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 6 Aug 85

["Washington's Manipulations with Moratorium on Nuclear Explosions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 6 (TASS) -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

President Ronald Reagan has "formulated" rather unclearly two conditions for the United States joining the moratorium on nuclear explosions, the conditions, which, by the way, exclude each other, and tried to cast aspersion on the very idea of ending nuclear tests.

At yesterday's press conference in the White House, the President at first almost said that the United States is "willing" to stop nuclear explosions in future, if the Soviet Union "wants to make that a permanent moratorium." Then he advanced the second term on which the USA will join the moratorium -- the completion of the tests of U.S. nuclear weapons. But, according to him, the United States "hasn't even come to that stage yet" and he, Reagan, does not know when that might be. In conclusion, having, apparently, got confused altogether, the President said the decisions should be made "not with moratoriums of that kind."

The muddled up setting out by the President of the U.S. stand on nuclear explosions caused embarrassment among his assistants. After the press conference, spokesman for the White House Edward Djerejian had to make "explanations." He said that Reagan had not advanced any new initiatives and that prior to announcing a moratorium the United States must settle the problems of verification and ensure modernization of the U.S. nuclear weapon systems.

In his contradictory statement, President Reagan, specifically, tried to prove that agreement on a moratorium on nuclear explosions will be possible only after new U.S. strategic arms are developed and tested. But in addition to the "Midgetman" intercontinental ballistic missile, which Reagan mentioned, work is now conducted in the USA to create MX missiles, Trident-II missiles, cruise missiles of all kinds of basing and other mass destruction weapons. The end to these programmes is not in sight. They were started at different time and so will be concluded at different time.

Obviously wishing to smooth over the United States' clearly obstructionist stand on the question of moratorium, Reagan seeks to mislead the world public opinion and promises the U.S. readiness to agree on banning nuclear explosions, as the saying goes, "when two Sundays come together."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA View

PM071030 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

["Obstructionist U.S. Stance"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan held a press conference at which he upholded a further buildup of the U.S. strategic armaments and the development of space arms under his "star wars" programme.

During the press conference he was asked why should the United States not accept the Soviet Union's proposal and declare a joint moratorium on nuclear tests? R. Reagan made it clear that the United States refused to accept the Soviet proposal. In an attempt to substantiate his stand, he alleged, without any regard for the facts, that the bilateral moratorium would benefit the Soviet Union alone and that the United States had to "complete tests." But when one of the newsmen disagreed saying that the U.S. tests were known to have been completed, Reagan denied it.

When this question was followed by another specifying when the U.S. testing would end, perhaps, within a year, the U.S. President got completely confused and said with irritation "I don't know, I don't know."

Shying away from a further debate on this issue, the President hurried to reduce the whole matter to the point that the Soviet Union had allegedly outpaced the United States and that the latter should catch up with it. This contention of the President is in conflict with the real state of affairs. This is borne out, among other things, by the figures released at one time by international institutes of defense studies in various countries, which show that the United States set off one third more explosions than the Soviet Union.

President Reagan's rejection of the Soviet peoposal on the moratorium and a total ban on nuclear tests is added proof that the U.S. Administration's line on disarmament issues is to go ahead with the modernization of its nuclear arsenals, conducting tests and building up the arms race.

Noteworthy is the fact that at the end of the press conference a White House official spokesman made "clarifications" concerning Reagan's statements, which imparted an even tougher interpretation to his rejection of the moratorium. The White House spokesman made a point of stressing that Reagan did not come up with any new initiative and that the United States intends to go on with the modernisation of its armaments.

At the press conference the President was also asked questions related to the anniversary of the U.S. bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Reagan responded, "We dropped the bomb in an effort to end what had been the greatest war in man's history. I think to say now that the decision should not have been taken is ridiculous." The words uttered by the President caused indignation among newsmen attending the press conference. In connection with this statement by Reagan, the U.S. press quotes Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's prime minister, as saying that the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were an inhuman act. Those were attacks on cities and the civilian population that contravened the norms of international law. That was the impermissable action. Politicians should make every effort to prevent the recurrence of anything similar.

ISRAELYAN SPEAKS ON MORATORIUM, SOVIET AIMS

LD062051 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Geneva, August 5 TASS -- Today's meeting of the Disarmament Conference is held on the day to which hardly anyone in the world is indifferent. The 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima falls due today. Hiroshima's tragedy was soon shared by another Japanese city, Nagasaki. It is in the interest of all countries and peoples to prevent the repetition of that tragedy. USSR's representative Viktor Israelyan said this here, addressing a plenary meeting of the Disarmament Conference.

The first two nuclear explosives not only took the toll of some 300 thousand lives. Their impact is felt to this day, also in the sphere of international relations. The use of atomic bombs pursued not so much military, as purely political aims. The arms race combined with the aggravation of tension and cold war methods, such are the result of "nuclear diplomacy" over the four decades of its existence. It is not accidental that it was culminated in the programme of "star wars", the Soviet representative said.

The nuclear arms race is another ugly phenomenon engendered by the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was started in a peculiar way -- only the United States was racing.

In the first four years of the nuclear epoch, the United States built up rather a solid arsenal of nuclear bombs, created an armada of strategic bombers and a web of bases from which actually any target in the Soviet Union could be reached.

August 6, 1985, the day on which the Soviet Union imposed a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions could really become a new reference point, a new page in the chronicle of disarmament, Viktor Israelyan went on. The Soviet Union has been, is and will remain a resolute supporter of the ending of the nuclear arms race.

Our moratorium goes into effect today. It has been announced to last till January 1, 1986, but it will continue operating further, if the United States, on its part, keeps from staging nuclear explosions. There exist all the necessary conditions for the implementation of the new Soviet proposal. There is not doubt that a joint moratorium by the USSR and the USA on any nuclear explosions would set a good example to other states having nuclear weapons.

It would be a real step toward the easing of international tension, would meet the aspirations of peoples of all countries who are vitally interested in arresting the nuclear arms race that has swept the world. Starting from the implementation of such an effective feasible measure as an end to nuclear weapon tests, it could be achieved that the 40th anniversary of the nuclear arms race become the last major anniversary of the race, that it be stopped once and for ever, Viktor Israelyan said.

AUCCTU STATEMENT SUPPORTS MORATORIUM OFFER

LD062205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (TASS) -- The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has today become the will and the conscience of all mankind. It resounds as a passionate call to the struggle against the nuclear threat which hangs over the world, says an AUCCTU statement in connection with the 40th anniversary of the American atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Today, when the nuclear-missile arms race unleashed by the aggressive militarist forces of the U.S. has reached an unprecedented scale and threatens to spread to outer space, it is vital to double, to triple the joint actions of all the peace-loving forces of the world in the struggle against nuclear madness.

As M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted in his reply to the address by the Japanese council of organizations of atom bomb victims, the Soviet Union has been persistently striving for the liquidation of nuclear weapons since the time of their inception. The USSR is ready at any moment to embark on nuclear disarmament if an appropriate accord is reached with the other nuclear powers. The Soviet Union is consistently holding this position at the Geneva talks.

The USSR has committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In M.S. Gorbachev's recent statement a new extremely important peace initiative was put forward, a moratorium was unilaterally declared on all nuclear blasts commencing 6 August, the day of the Hiroshima tragedy. This decision meets the hopes and aspirations of the working people and the peoples of all countries for attaining lasting peace. It has met with the broad approval and support of the world's public.

The readiness of the U.S. and the other nuclear powers to follow this example would be a real contribution to strengthening peace on earth and a tribute to the memory of the victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The AUCCTU, on behalf of millions of members of Soviet trade unions, has expressed the firm conviction that, with the joint efforts of the working people and of all the peace-loving forces, our planet will be saved from a nuclear holocaust. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki must never happen again anywhere in the world!

KOLESNICHENKO VIEWS MORATORIUM, CSCE, AFRICA

PM061623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Thomas Kolesnichenko "International Review"]

[Text] Two Approaches

In 2 days, on 6 August, the whole world will mark the 40th anniversary of the barbarous atomic bombing of Hiroshima -- a crime committed by the United States against mankind. There was neither justification nor excuse for this. As a result of the use of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima, and then at Nagasaki 3 days later, over 300,000 people died. Even today people on the Japanese islands, affected by radiation sickness decades later, continue to die. The anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is an urgent reminder of the persistent need to ban and liquidate nuclear weapons totally.

It is profoundly symbolic that just at this time M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has put forward a new and exceptionally important foreign policy initiative aimed at removing the nuclear threat and strengthening peace. Desiring to set a good example, the Soviet Union has resolved to unilaterally halt all nuclear explosions starting 6 August and has appealed to the U.S. Government to halt its nuclear explosions from that date also.

Thus favorable conditions would be created for concluding an international treaty totally banning nuclear weapon tests. As is known, the Moscow Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the three environments -- in the atmosphere, underwater, and in outer space -- is in existence. This treaty plays a considerable role in limiting the arms race and safeguarding the environment. The new Soviet initiative also envisages halting underground nuclear tests -- that is, taking a fundamental step forward.

What does halting all nuclear weapons tests mean? If there are no tests, there will be no modernization or improvement of new types of mass destruction weapons, which are developed precisely through such tests. This in turn means that ultimately a real barrier may be erected to the senseless nuclear arms race, which bears within it the threat of world catastrophe. Such a prospect meets the aspirations of all peoples.

The numerous international responses attest that the new USSR initiative is receiving the very highest recognition. Prominent politicians and public figures from various countries and the foreign mass media note that the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement is part of a comprehensive program of measures put forward recently by the Soviet Union with a view to halting the arms race and securing disarmament. It is completely in line with the Soviet approach to the Geneva talks, is aimed against the creation of all new systems of nuclear weapons, whether in space or on earth, and will ultimately lead to the total banning and elimination of nuclear weapons.

In putting forward its proposal, the Soviet Union expected that the United States would respond positively to this initiative. It must be said that the American public has reacted to it with great interest. However, official Washington's very first reaction makes it clear that people there have not even deigned to analyze the Soviet proposal seriously, but are trying to reject it out of hand.

Moreover, the haste with which Secretary of State G. Shultz and other high-ranking U.S. Administration officials resorted to the well-worn anti-Soviet cliches, declaring the USSR's new initiative to be a piece of "propaganda" aimed at "freezing Soviet superiority," immediately raises the legitimate question: Does the United States have any intention at all of negotiating with the USSR on questions of limiting and reducing nuclear arms?

Well-known television commentator P. Jennings observed: "People in Washington (he means in the U.S. Congress -- T.K.) are actively criticizing President Reagan's decision to reject the Soviet appeal to introduce a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. One administration critic in Congress said that his decision made it clear that he is acting according to the principle: If the USSR proposes, the United States objects. It is impossible to reach agreement in the arms control sphere with such an approach."

Finding itself in an unenviable position, Washington is now trying to set the discussions of the Soviet proposal on a false track. With this aim, the U.S. side has put forward its own "initiative" and, as has already happened on more than one occasion, has dragged out the question of control. They say that nuclear tests can only be monitored on the spot. So, they say, let Soviet experts come with their measuring instruments to the next underground tests of U.S. nulcear weapons in Nevada. But it is known that all nuclear tests can easily be monitored by national means. As in our country, so in America. Anyway, one might ask, what are we talking about -- about halting all tests or about continuing to register and measure the yield of new types of weapons? It is obvious to all that the U.S. invitation to Nevada is aimed not at banning but at continuing tests.

By all accounts, the Washington administration is not only not about to reduce its nuclear arsenals, it even intends to increase them. This concerns space strike weapons particularly. And there is no secret here. THE NEW YORK TIMES asserts that "the continuation of underground nuclear weapons tests is of great importance for the United States in two key spheres: The tests are necessary to develop the laser which is planned for use in the Strategic Defense Initiative, and also to seek ways to wage a protracted nuclear war."

By and large people across the ocean recognize that during tests new nuclear weapon systems are modernized [as published], expecially those to be launched into space. Tests are also necessary to ensure that U.S. nuclear means are safe in storage, reliable, and effective. This, if one may say so, is precisely the "argument" that G. Shultz had in mind when he hastened to state that Washington will not establish a moratorium, since "this is not in the U.S. interests."

It would be more accurate to say "not in the interests" of the U.S. military-industrial complex, those reactionary political circles in America which are hatching fantastic plans for military superiority and which are ready for the sake of this to drive the world into an endless arms race. This approach by Washington to the most acute problem of today runs counter to the interests of the United States itself.

Our moratorium has been declared until 1 January next year. However, if the United States for its part refrains from carrying out nuclear tests, it will remain in effect longer. So, much now depends on the United States: whether nuclear explosions will be continued further or not: whether there will continue to be an arms race or whether finally, as they say, the nuclear genie will be successfully chased back into the bottle. Such an opportunity must not be missed. This is a fundamental question and it requires a responsible approach. It could be said that the future of the whole of world civilization depends on it.

Ten Years On

In the current complex situation the Soviet Union is seeking constructive new ways to prevent the extreme deterioration of the international situation. The Soviet leadership has enough will and restraint to secure an improvement in Soviet-American relations. The USSR is not seeking advantages at the expense of legitimate U.S. interests. But, as is known, bridges must be built from two sides.

There is an immutable principle which is the foundation of the process of normalizing international relations. That is the principle of equality and identical security for both sides. As soon as the United States departs from this, the process is immediately upset. This has been confirmed very clearly by the 10th anniversary jubilee of the all-European conference in Helsinki, which was celebrated this week.

Much of the Western mass media, particularly in the United States, took aim at the results of the all-European conference. Obligingly quoting representatives of bellicose circles, they tried to prove that the conference, and indeed detente in general in the seventies, was a fortuitous "episode," a "deviation" from the natural laws of world politics which has produced nothing positive. It is typical that this whole turbid wave was raised primarily by the Pentagon. The not-unknown Assistant Secretary of Defense, R. Perle, went so far as to publicly warn U.S. newspaper editors that the ceremony on the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki accords must in no way be seen as a celebration of the conference's jubilee. What must be kept in mind, he commanded, is "the degree to which the Soviet Union is failing to fulfill its promises and obligations."

Perle's position is no surprise. The principles enshrined in the Final Act stick in the throat of such unbridled militarists as Perle and others of his ilk. People in Washington are terrified that political detente may be supplemented with military detente and that Europe, where masses of troops and arms, including nuclear arms -- unprecedented for peacetime -- are now concentrated, may become a zone of lasting peace as laid down 10 years ago in Helsinki, that the first-strike missiles of the uninvited transatlantic "defenders" will be hounded out, and that an atmosphere of relaxation of tension will be revived.

Despite all Washington's intrigues and opposition, this tendency exists and is gathering force.

"Ten years after the signing of the Helsinki Final Act," W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said recently, "We should have realized that...the continuation of the arms race destabilizes the situation and undermines the Final Act. We must realize that security in Europe can only be guaranteed jointly, and not by an arms race directed against each other. We ought to realize that Europeans are faced with the task of independently bearing responsibility for shaping peaceful coexistence on the continent."

Many people understand this, and not only in Europe. The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Moscow took place under an anti-imperialist motto, strongly reaffirming yet again that young people -- our planet's future -- resolutely adovcate peace, the prevention of nuclear war, and disarmament.

The peace-loving potential of mankind is increasing. The United States is pursuing a course designed to aggravate the international situation, but this course cannot go on forever.

Confrontation is an anomaly, not a congenital defect in Soviet-American relations. That is why it is high time to unfreeze the potential for trust and for better Soviet-American relations and improve the situation in the world. In this noble cause there can be neither victors or vanquished. Everybody wins; above all, peace on the planet.

Around South Africa

South Africa is on fire. The blaze of popular disturbances is not abating there; virtual civil war has broken out, with the special feature that the weapons, which are very modern, are concentrated in the hands of the white racists. Having declared a state of emergency, the South African authorities are pursuing a policy of real terror against the country's black population. Every day the number of people who are subjected to repression or are murdered is growing. The latest figures are around 2,000 arrested and 600 murdered.

The situation in South Africa has quite unexpectedly created a political problem for Washington. THE NEW YORK TIMES even called South Africa "the prime U.S. foreign policy task." What is the point at issue? Is the United States afraid for its huge capital investments in South Africa? Of course, for a long time now U.S. monopolies have been firmly settled in that region of the world, for it is rich in gold, platinum, diamonds, and other strategic raw materials. They are taking an active part in plundering South Africa. However, the current situation does not as yet directly threaten their interests. The White House recently received a "reassuring" CIA report. According to this department, the racists still have enough forces to suppress the unrest. The report notes that they are still "capable of eliminating any threat to the government," and it is not for nothing that the United States has supplied them with missiles and special weapons for "internal warfare."

Now, it is not economic but exclusively political motives that have come to the fore. The whole concept of "constructive cooperation" between Washington and South Africa is cracking at the seams. The point of the concept is to maintain an armored racist regime in southern Africa as an advance post against the national liberation movements and the independent African countries and at the same time to attach to it a "democratic" cover that is more acceptable to the surrounding world, and to force the South African authorities to reject the most brutal manifestations of apartheid.

However, now that the bloody Botha regime has definitely thrown aside all restraint and even some U.S. allies have recoiled from it, Washington feels itself to be in hot water. Of course! Now, even a blind man can see what a monster Washington is fostering, as it tries to pass itself off as a virtual "defender of the rights" of all mankind. What, for instance, are G. Shultz' effusions about human rights "violations" at the Helsinki meeting worth when the South African authorities, encouraged by Washington's support, are shooting hundreds of those who speak out against the hated apartheid?

Finding itself in the crossfire of criticism within the country and from its allies and world public opinion, Washington is trying to maneuver. The chief task is how to save face and still save the racist regime from the people's anger and serious economic harm. The U.S. press cites the words of that same Shultz, who stressed in "unofficial remarks": "Whatever happens, we must stay there (in Sough Africa)." That is the crux of the matter. And all the fuss the U.S. press is now raising around Congress' appeal to introduce sanctions against South Africa and around Reagan's "agonizing vacillations" -- whether or not to veto this decision -- is part of the same well-planned "diversionary campaign."

The press causes a stir, while the officials prepare real "sanctions." Not against the South African regime, but against the black majority of that country's population. Because any assistance to the racists is one more bullet against the fighters against apartheid.

But, for how long? The current wave of antiracist demonstrations in South Africa has been continuing for around a year now. More than 700 organizations in the country have joined the active struggle against misanthropic apartheid. While today the South African regime remains in power with the assistance of the U.S. imperialists, tomorrow it is doomed, come what may. There is no place on earth for racism.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON HIROSHIMA ANNIVERSARY

PM061011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Defend Peace, Preserve Life!"]

[Text] It was 40 years ago, 6 August 1945, that the nuclear mushroom cloud rose up over the city of Hiroshima. Hundreds of thousands of people, mainly old men, women, and children, burned in the flames of the atomic conflagration.

It was 3 days later, 9 August, that an atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. At the time U.S. President Truman, speaking on the radio, said: "The world records that the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, which is a military base. This was done because we wanted in this first attack as far as possible to prevent the destruction of the civilian population."

The U.S. President lied. Hiroshima was not a military base. But the world has recorded that Washington chose a defenseless city as its testing ground. The superbomb was detonated when the outcome of the war against militarist Japan was a foregone conclusion. The United States was the first and only country in the world to have used atomic weapons, thus committing a very grave crime against mankind, for which there is neither justification nor forgiveness.

On 6 August Washington proclaimed its atomic monopoly on the ashes of Hiroshima, counting on subduing the world with its aid. The U.S. strategists resolved to make nuclear weapons an instrument of blackmail and diktat whose "effectivenss" with respect to U.S. imperial ambitions had allegedly been "proven" by the hundreds of thousands of squandered human lives. And it is no accident that historians call the atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima the first volley of the "cold war."

The Washington politicians saw the secret of the taming of the atom as the secret for taming the world. And the Soviet Union was named as the number one target for the postwar period. The first detailed plan providing for an atomic bomb attack on 20 Soviet cities was drafted by the Pentagon back in November 1945 -- just 3 months after Hiroshima. After 6 August 1945 the atom bomb began to be honored on the banks of the Potomac as the main trump card of U.S. foreign policy.

As is well known, the U.S. nuclear monopoly did not last long, just 4 years. But the destruction of that monopoly did not mean that Washington's approach toward global policy issues changed. To this day vain hopes of world rule have a hold on U.S. strategists who are, alas, not guided by realism and logic.

The senselessness of the chase after the illusion of superiority is obvious. But the "Monopoly syndrome" shakes Washington again and again. Today it is "star wars" which are made out to be America's "hour of triumph." Breaking away from a "potential enemy," occupying a dominant height, and dictating, imposing one's will -- what could be more dangerous than that disease in the nuclear age!

The United States is also trying to involve its allies in its delirious plans. Under pressure from Washington the NATO countries are accelerating their military perparations and Japan, the victim of U.S. atomic strategy, is being increasingly drawn into the vicious circle of the arms race. It is assigned an important role in the Pentagon's nuclear planning. Atomic aircraft carriers and submaries of the 7th Fleet are docked in its ports, and F-16 fighters, delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, are stationed on its land. Strategic communications centers have been deployed here for controlling military operations under the conditions of a nuclear conflict. Essentially Japan, like West Europe, has become Washington's nuclear hostage.

Today forces agitating for the resurrection of military might and for the provision of nuclear weapons to the Japanese army in contravention of the constitution, are being markedly activated in the Land of the Rising Sun itself. For these forces and their U.S. patrons the memory of Hiroshima and the reasons which led to the tragedy are a serious obstacle, an encumbrance in implementing their sinister designs.

But Hiroshima cannot be erased from the memory of the Japanese people and all mankind. The participants in the antiwar demonstrations now taking place everywhere are speaking of the need for the total prohibition and abolition of nuclear weapons and the halting of the arms race. The struggle to preserve and strengthen peace has become a vitally important matter for all people of good will on earth.

The Soviet Union marches in the vanguard of this struggle. Immediately after the atom bomb appeared, the USSR came out with a proposal to outlaw that weapon of mass annihilation and frequently called for an end to tests of it and the conclusion of a treaty on the total and universal prohibition of such tests.

The USSR recently decided to unilaterally halt any nuclear detonations as of 6 August this year. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's statement noted, we urge the U.S. government to hold its own nuclear detonations as of this same date, which is marked throughout the world as the day of the Hiroshima tragedy. Our moratorium is in effect through 1 January 1986. However, it will be extended if the United States, for its part, refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions.

It is not for nothing that the foreign mass media call the moratorium decision a historic document. After all, banning tests is not only an effective measure which could serve as an obstacle to the further nuclear arms race, it is also the prerequisite for abolishing nuclear arsenals which have already been stockpiled.

Our country has no shortage of good will. The Soviet Union's commitment, proclaimed in 1982, to renounce first use of nuclear weapons remains in force. The unilateral moratorium, introduced in 1983, on putting antisatellite weapons into space as long as other states refrain from such a step, if in operation. As a goodwill gesture, as of 7 April this year the USSR unilaterally announced the halting of the further development of medium-range missiles and the suspension of other retaliatory steps in Europe through November.

Yet the U.S. Administration's reaction to this series of peace-loving steps by the Soviet Union is evidence that Washington, while paying lip service to the normalization of the international situation, is in fact spurring on the arms race on earth and is seeking to move it into space. Refusing even to seriously examine the Soviet peace initiatives and undertaking actions which impede the establishment of constructive dialogue on the most important problems of the present day, the United States is assuming a grave responsibility to mankind.

The USSR is not seeking military superiority. It is in favor of maintaining equilibrium of nuclear forces at the lowest possible level. The Soviet Union is against the arms race on earth and its extension into space. Freezing the sides' nuclear arsenals, halting preparation for the creation of weapons for deployment in space, and on this basis embarking immediately on a reduction of armaments stockpiles -- that is the path our country proposes.

Hiroshima died 6 August 1945 beneath the nuclear tornado. The city and its people ceased to exist through the will of political warmongers who falsely regarded themselves as the conquerors of the world. But Washington did not in fact obtain the throne of ruler of the planet. Hiroshima became America's shame. A shame which is now 40 years old.

Hiroshima was synonymous with imperialism's monstrous crimes against mankind, a symbol of suffering and torment, and the banner under which all those who hold our earth dear are uniting. Safeguard peace. Preserve life. Prevent a new tragedy -- that is what the memory of Hiroshima urges.

Tsvetov Commentary

LD061544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1135 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Commentary by political observer of Central Television and all-Union Radio, Vladimir Tsvetov entitled -- "Hiroshima: A Tragedy Which Must Not Be Repeated"]

[Excerpts] Each time I have arrived in Hiroshima I have not been able to help casting a first glance in the direction of the clock in the square near the station. Why? Because the hands on this clock must always show 0815. It was at that very moment on 6 August 1945 that the U.S. atomic bomb turned the city into ashes. The clock in Hiroshima counts off not the time, but fate. Enough nuclear weapons have now been piled up in the world to destroy 1.3 million Hiroshimas. Each year at 0815 on the morning of 6 August a mourning bell that rings in Hiroshima Peace Park calls upon the Japanese to be still for a minute's silence. Sleep peacefully. The mistake will not be repeated. This is the vow, inscribed on the monument to the victims of the atomic bombing, that the Japanese whisper to each other. Mankind has learned how to compute all kinds of magnitudes, but is incapable of calculating what has to be paid for the crime committed by U.S. imperialism in Hiroshima. Every year lists of new victims from the second and third generation of the town's inhabitants are added to the ashes of the 240,000 people of Hiroshima who died on 6 August 1945, to the symbolic grave at the foot of the monument. How many names will there be on this terrible list next year? And a year after that? In 2 years', in 10 years' time? Is there an electronic computer which is capable of giving an answer?

In 1945 General Groves, the man in charge of the work in creating atomic weapons, said to those few Americans to whom the use of atomic weapons seemed inhuman that death from the effects of radiation is quite pleasant.

In one of the polls that are so popular in Japan an 8-year-old boy in Hiroshima was asked: What would you like to be when you grow up? "Alive," replied the boy, who had seen with his own eyes how people still lose their hair on account of the radiation to which the town was subjected at the moment of the explosion; how their nails crumble; how sores spread across their bodies; how their arms and legs are amputated; how they lose their sight. For 7 years in a row I conducted television and radio reports from Hiroshima on 6 August. For 7 years in a row I watched the solemn remembrance ceremony in Peace Park, changless in its ritual, but always new because each year the world is a different place. New words were sought; new associations, different from those that came to mind a year ago, arose. But the thought that was inspired by the lists of victims with whom the atomic blast had caught up during the past year, the sound of the tolling bell and the music that accompanied the burial of the lists, and the noise made by hundreds of doves flying up into the sky at one and the same time -- that thought remained unchanged, the thought that peace is the joint property of people and the very first condition for their existence. It was stated at the 26th congress of the CPSU that the peoples must know the truth about the ruinous consequences for mankind that would be brought by nuclear war, and that scientists must demonstrate how vitally necessary it is to prvent nuclear disaster.

At a school in Tokyo, in my presence, a schoolteacher asked a group of seventh-grade children what they associated the name of Hiroshima with. With Mazda motor-cars said one of them. These cars are indeed manufactured in Hiroshima. With the Carp baseball team, replied another of them. Hiroshima baseball players really are the best in Japan. With (?Sadzikhedekka) the singer, I heard yet another schoolchild say. Hiroshima really is the home town of this star of the stage. But only two out of 34 pupils remembered the atomic tragedy. Those forces which, unlike Professor (?Fusima), consider that people on earth must not know about Hiroshima, are acquiring increasing influence and power in Japan.

Having set themselves the aim of eradicating the memory of it, they started with the textbooks. To start with, the photographs of the Hiroshima explosion were removed. Then the detailed account of it was removed. Now there is just a meager line: On 6 August 1945 an atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima -- this, to report an event that became without a doubt the blackest mark in the history of mankind. A bomb fell, the school textbook says. It does not say that someone dropped a bomb, but that a bomb fell. Did it fall of its own accord? Children in the seventh grade are adult enough to understand that bombs do not fall just like that, by themselves. However, in the context of the slander against the struggle of the Asian peoples against Japanese militarism and against the liberating mission of the Soviet Union in the Far East, the sentence from the textbook has had an effect upon the schoolchildren. When I asked them who it was that had delivered the atomic strike against Hiroshima, they replied: the Chinese. The Koreans. Or the Russians. And once again there were only two who said: The bomb was dropped by the Americans.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy, documents which have hitherto been secret were made public, which have confirmed once again that the atomic bombing of the Japanese cities was not the result of military necessity. For example, it has become known that the American leaders turned down a proposal that an atomic bomb should be dropped on the Imperial Palace, despite the fact that the death of the one who inspired the aggressive war would have had the most demoralizing effect upon the Japanese Army. In Washington they considered that the Japanese capital had suffered too much from air raids, and consequently it was impossible to ensure the tidiness of the experiment with the atomic bomb there. For the same reason Osaka, Nagoya and other Japanese cities were left off the list. But Hiroshima had been almost free of air raids throughout the whole of the war.

Another detail that has been revealed during the past few days: The American President was thinking about targets against which an atomic strike might have been made as far back as June 1943, when work was continuing on the development of the atomic weapon.

Germany was ruled out immediately, so he decided on Japan right from the very beginning. Why? First of all because a demonstration of atomic might would look much more impressive in a Japanese city -- compact, built almost exclusively of wood and over-populated to the limit -- rather than in a German city, where the buildings were of stone, set on wide streets and possessing a developed system of deep bomb shelters. Even then the U.S. President was looking at the atomic bomb as a political weapon, too, and wanted it to appear as terrifying as possible. Second, American racism played a part in the choice of Japan as the target for the atomic bomb. The U.S. President considered the Japanese to be a lower race and openly said so. If it is the duty of scientists to tell the world the truth about the dreadful consequences that the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has led to, then it is the duty of journalists to expose to the very end just how that crime was prepared. It would then be much more difficult to suggest to Japanese schoolchildren -- and not just to them -- that the bomb fell, and was not dropped, and that this was done by just someone, but not by the United States.

It is not just in the textbooks that the memory of Hiroshima is blasphemed in Japan.

The Liberal Democratic Party, the ruling party in Japan, has sounded the alarm. The lower party organizations have received a circular demanding that they take every possible step to stop the mass movement for creating nuclear-free zones, since this runs counter to the government's course toward strengthening the alliance with the United States, as the circular points out with extremel candor.

No other leader of the United States' allies picked up the American plan for preparations for "star wars" as quickly as did Nakasone, the Japanese prime minister. He was the first to call the plan interesting and promising. Earlier than the other Western leaders, he saw that the world public views the plan with extreme disfavor, so he made it possible for private business to participate in it, trying to create the impression that it was no concern of the authorities. The Japanese firms did not need to be begged.

Alreddy 300 projects connected with "star wars" in one way or another are being implemented with participation of the Japanese. The rationale they give is that the development of space weapons supposedly lowers the danger of nuclear war and at the same time will give an additional impetus to the scientific and technical revolution. That is not true. Through participation in the program the Japanese authorities have seen an opportunity to overcome the constitutional ban on Japan's possession of offensive weapons in general and of nuclear weapons in particular. Realizing that the 78 percent of the Japanese people who oppose Japan's possession of nuclear weapons is a mighty force that cannot be broken, the government is undertaking a circuitous maneuver, and, one must suppose, one that will be unsuccessful.

Sleep peacefully. The mistake will not be repeated. That is what the inscription says on the monument in Hiroshima's Peace Park.

But on one occasion I heard different words being spoken near the obelisk: Victims of Hiroshima, do not sleep. Call for the crime not to be repeated! From horror at what has been done and grief for those who have died in their innocence; through recognition that the consequences of nuclear war cannot be altered; to resolute opposition to preparations for nuclear war -- that is the path that has been covered by the overwhelming majority of Japanese. And this conviction is the most important result for the country that the Japanese people have brought to the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima.

U.S. CONGRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LENINGRAD

LD061638 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Leningrad, August 6 TASS -- A delegation of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress arrived in the Soviet Union today at the invitation of the Soviet Parliamentary Group.

Leningrad is the delegation's first step in the Soviet Union. It was greeted at the airport by Nikolay Tatarchuk, deputy minister of agriculture of the USSR.

Elijio de la Garza, chairman of the committee, expressed the hope that the visit would promote stronger ties between the two countries.

Today the delegation visited the World War II memorial to the defenders of Leningrad and laid flowers to the monument. They also toured the Hermitage Museum, one of the biggest in the Soviet Union. The Hermitage has more than three million works of art from the ancient times to the present day. The visitors saw the unique collection of the gold chamber where works of art discovered by archeologists on Soviet territory are put on display.

U.S. consul general in Leningrad Charles T. Magee held a reception in conjunction with the delegation's visit.

SHUTTLE USED FOR SDI TRACKING TEST

PM061043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Speeding Up..."]

[Text] Washington, 5 Aug -- The United States is speeding up preparations to realize Reagan's "star wars" program.

According to a report by news agencies, the astronauts on board the reusable Challenger craft have conducted an experiment of great significance for implementing Washington's plans for the militarization of near-earth space. The craft's motors were started up so that radio astronomy observatories in Australia and the United States could study the "corridors" which arise in the ionosphere as a result of fuel being burned by the craft. According to AP, the importance of this experiment lies in the fact that it is connected with the planned "use of laser or beam weapons to intercept and destroy enemy missiles in the upper layers of the atmosphere."

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has once again confirmed that the Reagan Administration does not intend to abandon the dangerous plans for the militarization of space.

PERLE APPOINTMENT TO PEACE INSTITUTE CRITICIZED

PM061130 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Contrary to Common Sense"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Aug -- The Reagan administration invests the concepts of "peace," "detente," and "disarmament" with its own distorted meaning. This is the only possible way of evaluating President Reagan's decision to appoint U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle, one of the most vehement "hawks" and reactionaries in his "team," as a member of the board of directors of the "U.S. Peace Institute."

This organization was set up recently by the administration for the purpose, it was announced, of stuyding problems of peace, the limitation of the arms race, and the lowering of international tension. However, Perle's appointment as one of the leaders of this institute in no way ties in with these proclaimed tasks. Few people in the Reagan administration have "labored" more in the field of fueling the arms race, kindling anti-Soviet enmity, and stepping up tension than this "crusader" of militarism. Precisely, he is one of the "theoreticians" of the program for an unprecedented increase in American military might and of the plans not only to escalate the arms race on earth, but also to extend it into space. It is precisely Perle who bluntly declares that the United States must renounce all agreements with the USSR in the sphere of arms limitation and openly strive for military superiority. The day after the Soviet Union announced the unilateral introduction of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions as from 6 August, the same Perle declared that this was "pure propaganda." And this was said of an initiative which has met with a lively response throughout the world and been welcomed by millions of people in the United States itself.

And this figure will engage in studying problems of peace. Washington has a truly strange interpretation of the very concept of "peace."

SENATE'S ROLE IN RSA SANCTIONS VIEWED

LD022314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The Senate of U.S. Congress postponed until September the examination of a bill to introduce limited economic sanctions against the racist regime of the RSA. Bronislav Myakota, a political observer, is at the microphone.

First of all, I would like to note that this is a bill purely for publicity. They are extremely modest measures, which U.S. legislators have been compelled to examine under the mighty pressure of the country's public. Judge for yourself; the bill envisages placing a ban on the sale in the United States of RSA gold coins, called krugerrands, and slightly limits the passing to the RSA of U.S. technology, in particular the sale of nuclear technology and of some types of computer equipment. At the same time, important proposals by some legislators such as a ban on providing new American loans, investing in the South African economy, and depriving Pretoria of its most favored nation status were not included. These proposals were rejected under the hypocritical pretext that the black population and not the racists would suffer under them. At the same time, they on Capitol Hill cannot ignore totally the mood of the opposition to Washington's shameful, constructive cooperation with racist Pretoria. All over the country the most varied sanctions already are being used against the RSA. A number of American states, among them Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Nebraska adopted the laws prohibiting the investing of state funds in companies maintaining business relations with South Africa. U.S. legislators also have to take into account the scale of antiracist demonstrations: They are held daily in Washington, and other cities in the country. The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, by an overwhelming majority, voted for the bill that was introduced. The Senate, where Republicans have the majority, postponed its examination for an entire month. Senators calmly go on vacations at a time when events in the RSA demand the introduction of urgent, effective measures toward Pretoria's white rulers who went too far. Every day of the state of emergency in South Africa means more casualties of the bloody repression, more Africans who are thrown behind bars by the hundreds.

In the country of apartheid such bitter words often can be heard: Africans must have permission to be born and to die. So now, black citizens of South AFrica are deprived oof the right to funerals in an ancestral tradition. Racist authorities prohibited funeral processions and farewell speeches in 36 regions of the country that are under the state of emergency. Racists hope to force Africans to tolerate violence and insults. They hope to drown in blood the demonstrations by the native population for their rights. They are given the time to do this by the accomplices of South African racists in Washington and some other Western capitals by blocking the adoption of effective and all-embracing sanctions against the apartheid regime. But, they can only postpone the fall of the hated system of racist oppression by their maneuvres. The heat of Africans' struggle in South Africa is increasing with each day.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON POLOVCHAK CASE RULING

PM011605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Tragedy of The Polovchak Family"]

[Text] New York, 30 Jul -- Washington has once again flagrantly flouted the Helsinki accords by hindering the reunification of the Polovchak family of Soviet citizens.

The U.S. Justice Department has undertaken an action in The Chicago Federal District Court, which has resulted in staying the extension of Federal Judge Thomas McMillen's ruling that Soviet citizens Mikhail and Anna Polovchak have the perfect right to take their son Vladimir, a minor, out of the United States to the Soviet Union. This step has been taken to enable the anti-Soviet centers that illegally kidnapped Vladimir and are acting as his "guardians" to gain time to lodge an appeal. As a result, the local press notes, the case may drag on for a long time and then even be completely closed.

The tragic events began in 1980, when the Ukrainian Polovchak family emigrated to the United States at the invitation of relatives. However, they rapidly became disillusioned with the "charms" of the "American way of life" and, in an attempt to rectify their error, they submitted a request to return to the Soviet Union. Following this, patently on a signal from Washington, the Polovchaks became the targets of flagrant persecution on the part of all kinds of emigre organizations. When the bosses of the anti-Soviet centers became convinced that they would not succeed in forcing the Polovchaks to change their decision, they resorted to overt crime. Vladimir, the Polovchak's 13-year old son, was unceremoniously adbucted, and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service essentially became an accomplice in these illegal actions. In defiance of existing U.S. laws, it sanctioned the illegal detention of the boy in the United States against the wishes of his parents.

Judge I. McMillen described these actions of the federal departments as a flagrant violation of parental rights. The ruling he has handed down stresses that the Polovchaks have every right to take their son with them. However, the U.S. Administration, which declares verbally its "commitment to human rights" and tries to appear as the "defender of all the oppressed," is adopting an overtly inhumane stance in depriving the parents of their son.

U.S. ARMED SERVICES RELIGIOUS PRACTICES DENOUNCED

LD021042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2007 GMT 1 Aug 85

["KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on the role of the Church in the Ideological Manipulation of U.S. Servicemen" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 August [TASS] -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that "the principal duty of priests in the U.S. Army is certainly not to inculcate religious piety and to save the souls of U.S. soldiers, but to serve the direct ideological needs of the Pentagon, the psychological training of warriors who blindly believe in the "righteousness" of the aggressive policies of U.S. imperialism. Under the cover of hypocritical prayers, the preachers of barracks religion implant hatred for the forces of socialism and peace. They extol the virtues of the capitalist system as being "pleasing to God." They slander the socialist system and falsify the policy and objectives of the Communist parties and distort the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. They campaign against the penetration of the army by progressive ideas.

The work of the chaplains is given the utmost encouragement, the paper notes. The U.S. Administration itself, playing on the feelings of believers, make wide recourse to biblical and evangelical phraseology in the psychological war against the peoples of the socialist countries. After all, it was the master of the White House himself who called the Soviet Union an "empire of evil" in the contemporary world and called for a "crusade" against the Land of the Soviets.

The struggle against socialism is presented as a struggle against "evil" which "at God's command" must be resisted with all one's might. The utmost emphasis is given to a "tragic contradiction:" either Western "Christian civilization" or the "godless communism of the East!" Any compromise with the godless communists by believers is called "apostacy."

The article stresses that "there is doubt about the goal set for the preachers. It is to mould the "character" of U.S. servicemen in a manner conductive to the implementation of Washington's militaristic policies. "Religious camouflage of the anti-people nature of imperialism and manipulation of the prejudice and emotions of believers are one of the instruments used to turn the U.S. Armed Service into a tool of the United State's aggressive policies."

U.S. TOUR GROUP APPEALS TO REAGAN, GORBACHEV

LD031941 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Leningrad, August 3 TASS -- A group of Americans representing different public organizations which advocate peace and broader friendly contacts with the Soviet Union today ended in Leningrad their tour of the USSR. The Americans came to the city on the Neva River after a three-week "peace cruise" on the Volga.

Speakers at the Americans' meeting with representatives of the Leningrad public stressed the need to join efforts in the struggle for peace, to contribute to better mutual understanding between the Soviet people and the Americans, who had fought together against a common enemy during the Second World War.

The Soviet Union is constantly standing for improving the international situation, for ending the arms race and for universal disarmament as is illustrated by the latest peace initiative put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

H. Fraser, executive director of the organization "Promoting Enduring Peace," stated that all the members of the group responded with immense satisfaction to the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to halt all nuclear explosions. We are urging our President to display the readiness of the United States to take a similar decision, the vistor said. The Soviet Union has made a great impression on us, he stressed. We will tell our compatriots of everything we have seen and learned.

A message from the participants in the tour addressed to U.S. President Reagan and to Mikhail Gorbachev was read at the meeting. It voices the wish that the two leaders achieve at their summit meeting in Geneva constructive results in the interests of stronger peace, broader cooperation and the removal of the nuclear threat.

TASS NOTES U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET EXERCISES

LD070905 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 7 TASS --TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The Pentagon announced this year's third major exercises of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. 19 ships of the U.S. Navy, led by the aircraft-carrier "Coral Sea" with 8,000 servicemen aboard, and two ships from Britain and the Netherlands will be testing strikes on targets on the ground, in water and underwater and also methods of conducting "electronic warfare". The exercises are to begin on August 13 and last till September 7. The exercises are to be held in the south-western part of the Atlantic Ocean and in the Caribbean Sea basin.

The choice of the region for demonstration of U.S. military muscles shows that the manoeuvres came in line with Washington's attempts to exert military pressure on the Governments of Cuba and Nicaragua, unsuitable for the United States [sentence as received].

AIRLINE OFFICIAL ON AIRCRAFT SALES TO PRC

OW061049 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Excerpt] It has been reported that the All-Union Association Aviaeksport and the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] signed an agreement in China on the supply of 17 Soviet TU-154M planes. Our station reporters interviewed Studenikin, general manager of the All-Union Association Aviaeksport.

We asked Studenikin to give us details on the trade relations between the All-Union Association Aviaeksport and the CAAC. Studenikin said: Aviaeksport has continually increased its supply of planes to China since its inauguration. We have supplied China with many different types of planes. They include the IL-12, IL-14, and the IL-18 planes which are still in use in China. Over 100 planes have been designed by the Antonov design bureau. In the past as well as at present, we have consistently guaranteed a supply of spare parts and testing meters for the CAAC, as well as the dispatch of specialists for the maintenance of Soviet planes.

Studenikin added: We are a reliable partner in cooperation. I returned from China not long ago. We signed a contract there on the purchase of 17 Soviet TU-154M planes by China. Now we will begin to deliver these planes to China. The TU-154M planes are short- and medium-range planes popularly used for air flights ranging from 500 to 4,000 kms. Each plane can carry 160 passengers and 18 tons of cargo, and fly from 900 to 950 kms per hour. These planes will fly mainly in northern and central China where climatic conditions are similar to those in the Soviet Union. During our stay in China, we studied conditions in Lanzhou civil aviation bureau in using Soviet planes.

A reporter asked: What are the prospects of the All-Union Association Aviaeksport developing trade with the CAAC?

Studenikin said: With regard to the prospects for trade with the CAAC, we plan to continue our active cooperation. We have reached an agreement with China on displaying our wide-body IL-86 planes. We will begin negotiations with China in the near future on sales of YAK-42 planes, and we are now discussing China's purchase of spare parts and other aviation equipment.

Studenikin concluded: Unquestionably, the expansion of trade and cooperation between the various organs of the Soviet Union and China will coincide with the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

TRUD RECALLS WARTIME JAPANESE MASSACRE IN CHINA

PM061356 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Aug 85 p 3

[Ye. Piskunov article: "In Memory of the Victims of the 'Nanjing Massacre'"]

[Text] Construction of a memorial hall dedicated to the memory of the victims of the bloody reprisals carried out here by the Japanese militarists has ended in Nanjing -- a major industrial, cultural, and historical center in southeast China.

On 7 December 1937, 90 aircraft of the Japanese imperial air force barbarously bombed Nanjing. On 12 December, the occupiers entered the city and started the "Nanjing massacre," which continued for 5 days and nights.

Military documentary movies have shown us all the horror of those days. The "tigers," as the Japanese assault units called themselves, were notable for their sadistic cruelty: they buried people alive, piled up heaps of human heads in the middle of the street, and tossed children on their bayonets.

In all, around 300,000 people in the city were killed. More than 28,000 residents of Nanjing were killed on Jiantongmen Square alone. This is where the memorial is now being built.

The majestic building, designed by professor Ji Kan of the Nanjing Technological Institute, covers an area of 18,000 square meters. The memorial hall is divided into two sections: the first section will house exhibitions of documentary materials depicting the "Nanjing massacre" and the second section the remains of those who died.

All the work is to be completed by the end of August and the opening of the memorial will coincide with the 40th anniversary of the end of the World War II.

A place of honor at the exhibition will be occupied by a book written by Duan Tongping, deputy general secretary of the Nanjing Historical Society and an eyewitness of the bloody events. The civic authorities are planning to publish the book on the day the memorial opens.

IZVESTIYA NOTES SOVIET OPERA OPENS IN BEIJING

PM051357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Premier of Opera"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Aug -- As the XINHUA agency reports, the premier of K. Molchanov's opera "But the Dawn is Quiet Here..." [A Zori Tikhiye...] from the story of the same title by Soviet writer B. Vasilyev has taken place here.

The production has been put on by the opera troupe attached to the Chinese Army Main Political Directorate to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war of resistance with the Japanese aggressors and the world antifascist war. It is the first foreign opera to be staged in China by this collective.

The 28-year-old Fu Haijing, who plays the main part, that of petty officer Vaskov, has won a number of international competitions for singers. In recent years he has visited the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and other countries as a member of a group of Chinese musicians.

BANDITS KILLED, ARMS SEIZED IN DRA OPERATIONS

LD061256 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, August 6 TASS -- The Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aided by the local population have carried out a series of successful operations against bandits in the provinces of Ghazni, Kabul, Herat, Oruzgan and Takhar.

Many counter-revolutionaries were killed. A large number of light and heavy arms of Western make as well as subversive literature and documents, proving the bandits' links with the centres of Western secret services, were seized.

AFGHAN BANDITS SEE U.S., SAUDI, PRC GROUP

LD061246 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 6 TASS -- According to information reaching here, heads of Afghan bandit formations had a meeting in Pakistan recently with representatives of the United States and Saudi Arabia, who specially came for the occasion. Representatives of the PRC also took part. The Afghan counter-revolutionaries demanded above all bigger deliveries of ground-to-air rockets and anti-aircraft artillery. The participants in the meeting discussed the question of expanding existing and setting up new centres for training additional numbers of counter-revolutionaries, specifically in handling modern weapons.

AFGHAN REBELS SWITCH TERRORIST TACTICS

LD051903 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, August 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Volkodav reports:

Mass terror against Afghanistan's civilian population has become one of the main directions in the subversive activity of the counterrevolution. Until last year, counterrevolutionaries relied on such acts of terror which involved the assassination of individual activists and advocates of people's power. Nowadays, the enemy tactic has been altered. On recommendations of their foreign task masters bandits more and more frequently stage explosions and acts of subversion in public places, causing heavy civilian casualties, a senior official of competent bodies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan told the TASS correspondent.

The sweeping changes in Democratic Afghanistan have forced the bandits to re-orient themselves towards mass brutalities. Wide support of the mass of the people has helped the republic's leadership to bring down the wave of terrorist actions. In 1983, bandits murdered close to 200 people throughout the country. The number of victims of terrorism dropped to six in 1985.

The Afghan revolution responded to mass atrocities by enhancing vigilence and bolstering links between the country's law enforcement agencies and the people, the official said. About 60 attempts to carry out large-scale terrorist acts were aborted in Kabul alone last year. Counterrevolutionaries were about to stage blasts in cinema houses, hotels, cafes and markets, that is in most crowded places.

This is borne out by numerous documents and evidence given by more than 100 terrorists detained by security agencies while in preparations for perpetrating the bloody atrocities.

On the other hand, the bandits resort to more subtle methods in their terrorist activities. They no longer rely on people picked up by them on the strength of their readiness to place a bomb or shoot to death an advocate of people's power in exchange for money. Groups of professional terrorists and saboteurs who have undergone rigorous training programmes in foreign camps under the guidance of CIA instructors are now being infiltrated into populated localities from abroad.

The Afghan authorities have on more than one occasion brought to knowledge of the public the documents and testimony which clearly show that Western secret services directly or indirectly mastermind any terrorist action. For instance, agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency illegally vistsed an area of Kabul last year. Their task was to elaborate plans of mass terror in the city and its environs. As follows from the testimony presented by bandits seized by security agencies, those experts in acts of subversion and murder set the following tasks before Afghan counterrevolutionaries: "to kill more people, to kill on a wider scale and with skill." Western mass should incessantly have pretexts to speak about the instability of the Afghan regime". The investigation revealed that such bloody crimes as blasts in the "Ariana" and "Pamir" cinema houses, a city trolleybus and Kabul international Airport had been the direct result of this "visit" by U.S. instructors.

Western secret services supply terrorists with most sophisticated equipment for the mass extermination of the civilian population. Mines set off by radio signals, liquid explosives and the latest fast-acting toxic agents have long since become customary in the bandits' arsenal.

The purpose behind the savage extermination of Afghanistan's civilian population is to undermine the Afghan people's will for a new life, to intimidate and simultaneously cast aspersions on people's power: Victims of the counterrevolutionaries' terror are passed off as results of operations of Afghan security forces against armed gangs of counterrevolutionaries, the official of Afghanistan's competent bodies said.

PAKISTANI PARTIES APPEAL FOR ANTIREGIME EFFORTS

PM061113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Pooling Their Efforts"]

[Text] The Socialist and People's Democratic Parties, which make up part of the National Democratic Alliance formed in 1977, have appealed to all Pakistan's political organizations to pool their efforts in the struggle to restore democracy in the country.

This appeal is no accident. The 8 years of rule of the present military regime in Pakistan have driven practically all democratic and national patriotic parties and organizations into the opposition camp, where they naturally protest against Islamabad's domestic and foreign policy. The flouting of elementary rights and freedoms, cruel repressions against political opponents, arrests, torture, a ban on the activity of political parties, strict press censorship -- that is the stifling political atmosphere in Pakistan today.

Bureaucracy and bribe-taking flourish vigorously there, especially among officers who hold civilian posts in official departments. Thus in the northwest border province stealing has risen to such a scale that the region has been forced to dismiss 1,779 people on charges of corruption and embezzlement since 1979.

Unprecedented spending on the country's militarization have led to the growth of Pakistan's foreign debt, which totals some $13 billion. In the struggle against economic difficulties, the regime is having to rely increasingly on financial aid from the West. Thus in 1986 this aid will reach $2.1 billion. But in return the regime will have to introduce tough economic restrictions at the creditor's request, placing a new burden on the shoulders of Pakistani working people. The regime's obedience to aggressive U.S. instructions with regard to neighboring states, first and foremost Afghanistan, is a heavy blow to Pakistan's prestige.

In the face of growing dissatisfaction among the most diverse strata of the population, the military rulers are resorting to all kinds of political maneuvers along with the repressions, in an attempt to embellish the dictatorship's facade. Thus late last year and early this year a referendum and parliamentary elections were held. But this did not change the nature of power in the country.

A group of Army officers were tried in Pakistan recently on a charge of conspiracy against Ziaul Haq. There have recently been demonstrations by Shi'ite Muslims who are dissatisfied with the regime's policy. In a word, more and more social groups are joining the movement for the restoration of democracy in Pakistan and its development along the path of peace and social progress. This appeal by two parties for a pooling of efforts is noteworthy. It indicates the Pakistani people's growing determination to fight for the satisfaction of their aspirations.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICIAL TO VISIT USSR IN EARLY AUG

PM061132 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] By prior agreement, General A. S. Vaidya, chairman of the committee of chiefs of staff and chief of staff of the Indian Army, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of August.

TASS REPORTS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE TREATY ADOPTED

LD070551 Moscow TASS in English 0539 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] London, August 7 TASS -- The heads of state and government of Australia, New Zealand and eleven island states in the South Pacific have adopted a treaty proclaiming the region a nuclear-free zone.

They approved the treaty at the 16th session of the regional forum in Avarua, administrative center of the Cook Islands.

The treaty was announced on behalf of the session participants by David Lange, prime minister of New Zealand which had earlier closed access to its waters to America warships with nuclear weapons on board.

The treaty bans the use, ownership and stationing of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific as well as the dumping of radioactive wastes there.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CAMBODIAN REFUGEES' RETURN

PM061105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk: "Cambodia: They Are Returning Home"]

[Text] Hanoi -- Deception and violence -- those are the two pillars on which the Pol Pot supporters tried to organize their "new" social system in Cambodia. Deception and violence -- those are the "motives" which put thousands of Khmers in Thai "refugee camps" after the collapse of the corrupt genocidal regime.

As the gains of the January revolution are increasingly consolidated in Cambodia, insight is coming to those who, in the difficult years, allowed themselves to be drawn into the nets of Cambodia's enemies. SPK agency reports ever new groups of deluded people who have now broken forever with the counterrevolution. Thus, in 6 months in Otdar Meanchey Province 1,300 Cambodians who have fled the bandits' camp have regained their homes. Many of them brought and handed in their own personal weapons and ammunition. The Cambodian authorities are dealing attentively with those who have repented. The people's revolutionary committees are creating the necessary conditions for life and work for the people who have regained their motherland and are helping them to be reunited with their relatives as soon as possible.

LAO YOUTH DELEGATION HOLDS 1 AUG MOSCOW MEETING

BK061207 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] According to foreign reports, on 1 August a Lao-Soviet meeting was held at the Soviet youth and student club in Moscow. Comrade Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Executive Committee, and Mishin, general secretary of the All-Union Komsomol, delivered speeches at the meeting.

Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan said that Lao youths have supported the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. She also noted that the resolution adopted by the Soviet Union to suspend all nuclear tests beginning on 6 August 1985 clearly reaffirms the good intentions of the Soviet Union for peace.

Comrade Mishin said that Soviet youths have overwhelmingly supported the struggle of Lao youths aimed at strengthening the socialist system, peace, and friendship.

PRAVDA NOTES LCY DECISION ON NEXT CONGRESS

PM060925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul -- An LCY Central Committee Plenum has been held here today. It examined questions connected with the preparation for the 13th LCY Congress, in particular the draft platform of the Yugoslav communists' forum.

A report was delivered at the plenum by V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In the keynote speaker's words, the draft platform presents primarily those crucial problems of social and economic development which are being resolved too slowly and inconsistently -- so jeopardizing the implementation of the party's policy.

The forthcoming disucssion of the draft by party organizations, he said, is intended to promote the further enhancement of the LCY'S activity in the matter of fulfilling the urgent tasks facing Yugoslav society. Such activity will make it possible to greet the approaching congress with good results and give clear and concise answers to the questions on which the country's continued progress depends.

The plenum adopted a decision to convene the routine 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade in June 1986.

BULGARIAN WARSHIPS END VISIT 29 JULY

PM310930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

["Our Correspondent" Captain 3d class V. Pasyakin report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Sevastpol, 29 Jul -- The official friendly visit by a detachment of ships from the Bulgarian Navy comprising the patrol ships Derzkiy and Smelyy and a hydrographic ship under the flag of Admiral V. G. Yanakiyev, commander of the Bulgarian Navy, is over.

The hero-city greeted the guests from the fraternal country warmly and joyfully. During their 4-day visit, the Bulgarian naval seamen took part in the festivities marking USSR Navy Day. They took a trip along the southern coast of the Crimea, visited the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet Museum, saw the panorama "The Defense of Sevastopol 1854-1855" and the diorama "The Storming of Sapun-Gora, 7 May 1944, and other commemorative sites, and took part in a friendship soiree for Soviet and Bulgarian sailors. The inhabitants and guests of the hero-city visited the Bulgarian warships.

Today the Bulgarian ships left hospitalbe Sevastopol and set sail for their native shores.

USSR-CSSR LONG-TERM COOPERATION PROGRAM

For the text of the article "Program for the Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the CSSR for the Period Through the Year 2000" from the June 1985 issue of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, see JPRS-VIA-85-002, USSR Report: International Affairs, 2 August 1985, East Europe section, pages 89-101.

TASS REJOINDER ON BRITISH, FRENCH MISSILES

LD061451 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 6 Aug 85

["On British and French Missiles -- Rejoinder" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 6 TASS — By TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov:

Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in an interview with the Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA, has touched, specifically, on the so-called nuclear deterrents of two European members of the North Atlantic alliance.

The newspaper's correspondent asked her if Britain was prepared to conduct talks on the future of Trident missiles in a global context, spreading to other powers, and whether the future of the British and French deterrents was related.

Mrs Thatcher replied that, given the present correlation of forces, it would be, of course, impossible to conduct talks on their reduction. She stressed that the aggregate potential of the French and British nuclear forces accounts for only 2.5 per cent of the overall nuclear might of the USSR and the United States.

Let us point out that the Soviet Union never suggested that Britain, or France reduce their nuclear missile forces. The point at issue is something other than this -- the forces, small as they are compared with the corresponding potentials of the Soviet Union and the United States, do exist, and, therefore, should be taken into account during an in-depth analysis of the military-strategic situation in Europe.

It takes a very naive person to swallow the bait of those who equate British and French armaments with the American and Soviet ones, as if Britain and France belong to one military-political alliance, while the USSR and the United States to another.

Confronting the Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe are nuclear missiles owned by three powers: The United States, Britain and France. Of course, the USSR would prefer that not a single missile of this kind remain on the European continent. But, taking into account the stance of the British and the French Governments, the Soviet Union is prepared to cut its medium-range missiles in the European zone to the level equal, counting warheads, to the corresponding nuclear armaments of Britain and France which are U.S. NATO allies. Confrontation between the USSR and the United States in Europe on this type of armaments would thus be reduced to nil.

FRENCH NAVY TO TAKE ACTIVE ROLE IN NATO EXERCISE

PM061041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own information-TASS report under the rubric "Foreign Military News": "Maneuvers"]

[Text] France will participate in the Ocean Safari-85 naval maneuvers being organized by the NATO bloc.

This decision, the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, can only be regarded as a new attempt to once again make France a member of NATO's military organization. The country's armed forces have already repeatedly given rear support during NATO exercises. And now the decision has been made to participate directly in rehearsing military operations.

It is significant that the report of France's participation in these maneuvers was issued not by the French Defense Ministry but the Pentagon or, more accurately, by Admiral W. McDonanld, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Atlantic.

The maneuvers, which will be held from 28 August through 20 September, will begin off the U.S. Atlantic coast. Naval forces from the FRG, Belgium, Canada, and other NATO countries will develop actions in the direction of Britain and Norway.

BBC SAID TO COOPERATE WITH UK, U.S. INTELLIGENCE

LD062038 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The independence of the BBC is currently the subject of heated debate in Britain. Nikolay Borin, of our staff, comments on claims that the BBC's foreign broadcasting is impartial.

The situation in the BBC's foreign broadcasting is no better than in the corporation TV programs, which are subject to censorship. Here are some facts.

The former director general of the BBC, Ian Trethowan, has revealed that before the Iranian events the BBC was instructed not to go on the air with programs about the opposition movement in Iran. More recently the British Government told Parliament the BBC was to expand its broadcasting to the Soviet Union and other East European countries. The foreign office issued an appropriate directive and the Treasury allocated 7 million pounds sterling for the purpose. The idea was to launch a new massive propaganda campaign against the Russians on a scale as yet unseen. Later President Reagan personally thanked the prime minister for her cabinet's good services in helping, through the BBC, to coordinate the work of the Voice of America and provide extra propaganda facilities for broadcasting to Pakistan and Afghanistan.

What is more, there have been reports in the British press that the BBC receives instructions from secret services. It was plainly said the intelligence got the BBC to broadcast misinformation and downright provocation. It was also said that intelligence used BBC offices abroad for secret meetings between its agents.

But the BBC cooperates not only with British intelligence but also with the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. Under a 1948 agreement the BBC and the Central Intelligence Agency engage in joint radio espionage in various parts of the world. This all led the well-known British Commentators Duncan Campbell and (Clive Thomas) to call the BBC's foreign service an integral part of the intelligence machine.

Notably the government meets most of the expenses of the BBC's foreign service -- As a BBC staff member, Julian Hale, points out in his book "Radio Power". It also owns the corporation's property; therefore it has enough leverage to straighten out broadcasters who would interpret the BBC's declared independence too literally.

KOHL 'HOSTAGE' GDR REMARK CONTRARY TO WORLD LAW

PM061033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[K. Denisov "Rejoinder": "Sifting the Garbage"]

[Text] Helmut Kohl is no child when it comes to politics. He has been FRG chancellor since October 1982. Clearly, he ought to have grasped certain basic truths concerning the behavior of a statesman invested with power.

No one expects him to express a liking for socialism. But ideological nonacceptance of a social system which has no place for the capitalist ways so dear to his heart is one thing; pronouncements grossly violating the accepted standards of intercourse between sovereign states are quite another.

In a recent interview for BILD-ZEITUNG, H. Kohl described the people of the GDR as the "Russians' hostage." Is the chancellor intending, then, to mount a "rescue" operation? Or have the multiplying political and other troubles in the domestic sphere deprived him of late of the equilibrium that is essential to statesmen?

The signature of the FRG Government can be found on existing international law documents clearly defining political and social realities in Europe today. The Adenauer doctrine of "nonrecognition of the GDR" was never anything other than a product of distorted political thinking. It had to be consigned to the archives as totally worthless. Is the current leader of the Bonn coalition actually thinking of pulling its decayed remains out of the garbage heap?

If it gives him pleasure, he is free to sift garbage. A spectacle the public certainly finds repellent.

FRG MINISTER'S OPEN LETTER SUPPORTS REVANCHISM

PM070847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Watching Over 'Yesterday's Men'"]

[Text] Bonn, 6 Aug -- Ignoring protests from the democratic public in the country and abroad who are deeply concerned about the activation of revanchism in the FRG, right-wing circles in official Bonn intend to continue to encourage and watch over "yesterday's men."

Clear evidence of this was provided by an open letter published here from F. Zimmermann, FRG minister of the interior, to the "exiles." It is timed to coincide with today's "jubilee," the 35th anniversary of the adoption in Stuttgart of the political program of the West German Landsmannschaften, the "exiles" charter." It appears that this charter, which provides guidance for frenzied revanchists, "was and is a message of peace and reconciliation," according to the minister.

As local political observers note, in his letter Zimmermann showed himself virtually in complete solidarity with those forces which would like to erase the Moscow treaty and eliminate all the advantages which the period of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG brought.

SOVIET DEPUTY ARRIVES IN SWEDEN FOR 3-DAY VISIT

To Meet With Premier

LD061024 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Viktor Maltsev, the first deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, arrived in Stockholm today for a 3-day visit. On Tuesday he will meet Premier Olof Palme, Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstroem, and Permanent Under Secretary of State Pierre Schori. According to the Foreign Ministry, the talks will deal with bilateral matters as well as internationally topical issues and will be held between Pierre Schori and Viktor Maltsev. The visit returns Schori's visit to Moscow a year ago. Viktor Maltsev had earlier been ambassador to Sweden.

First Official Visit Since 1981

LD061308 [Editorial Report] Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish at 1030 GMT on 6 August notes that Maltsev's visit will be the first official Soviet Government visit since the submarine incident in Gaasefjaerden in the summer of 1981. The announcer says the bilateral questions may include the border line in the Baltic and trade between the two countries. Questions about the international situation will include East-West relations, nuclear armaments, and the CSCE.

POPE MURDER CONSPIRACY TRIAL REOPENS IN ROME

LD051038 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Rome, August 5 TASS -- After a brief interval, the trial of persons charged with involvement in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second has reopened in Italy.

As many as 32 court sittings were held during the seven weeks of the first stage of the trial but not a shred of proof of the complicity of Bulgarian citizens, including Sergey Antonov, arrested by the Italian authorities, was presented. Conversely, the evidence given by the chief "witness," the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, who had shot the pope, only demonstrated the falsity and groundlessness of the "Bulgarian case" concocted by Western secret services, primarily by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

At the same time the trial is putting into sharper relief the involvement of Turkish right-wing terrorists from the fascist organization "Gray Wolves" in the assassination attempt, and also the provocative role of Western secret services.

The Italian press recently published extracts from some secret documents of the Italian military intelligence and security service, which show that just a few days after the attempt on the pope's life, misinformation specialists began to work on a "Bulgarian version," which was subsequently exploited and played up by the Western mass media.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS U.S. ROLE IN AMMAN AGREEMENT

PM060955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 85 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion" "Another Separate Deal?"

[Text] The Israeli aggressors continue their rampage in South Lebanon. Literally, not a day passes without teleprinters carrying reports about large-scale combing operations and mass roundups and searches in south Lebanese population centers and arrests and killings of civilians. Recently, an escalation has been observed in the brigandage and piratical raids perpetrated by the Israeli military along the Lebanese seaboard. The result of these acts of brigandage is that fishermen in south Lebanon have long been unable to put to sea and fish -- which for many of them is their only livelihood. The Israeli occupation forces' terror and repressions on Arab territories seized back in 1967 do not stop for a minute. Their "creeping" annexation is still proceeding at full speed, and Tel Aviv has just announced plans to establish a further 15 settlements on the West Bank.

In light of these facts, I believe it is quite legitimate to ask the following question: Are the Israelis -- encouraged by Washington, of course -- doing this in an attempt to create the right backdrop for the diplomatic activity of the U.S. and Israeli "strategic allies"? I am referring to their attempts "to advance the peace process" which hinges on the Amman agreement between King Husayn of Jordan and Y. 'Arafat. Analysis of the conduct of the Washington-Tel Aviv tandem since the publication of this agreement in February leads us to answer without hesitation in the affirmative, and clearly there can be no other interpretation. So F. Qaddumi, head of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, was absolutely right when, in denouncing the U.S. Administration's actions in the Arab-Israeli conflict in a recent interview for the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM, he declared that Washington "is playing a dirty political game aimed at strengthening and expanding U.S. influence in the Near East."

In short, the essence of this game boils down to efforts to prepare and hold direct talks between Jordan and Israel on the basis of the notorious Camp David agreements, using the Palestinians as a front. "The aim of the United States, and also of Israel and Jordan, is to secure direct talks between Israel and an Arab partner," U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy has said in this connection, not beating about the bush: "...It is precisely in this spirit that we view the possibility of my meeting a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation; it is precisely in this light that we view the candidacy of possible Palestinian participants in such a meeting." In view of the fact that both Tel Aviv and Washington are still categorically refusing to deal with the PLO, which is the universally recognized representative of the Arab people of Palestine, it is easy to see for oneself that the term "Palestinian" in the title of the Arab delegation with which the United States and Israel are prepared to negotiate really serves as a front.

Then a new question arises: How do the American and Israeli allies picture the subject of the planned talks? To find the answer to this question the following two circumstances must be borne in mind. First, the official stance of the Israeli Government, which states that it does not intend to withdraw from occupied Palestinian territories and return to the 1967 borders -- something borne out in practice by their more intensive colonization. And second, Israel's refusal to accept even the essentially anti-Palestinian Reagan plan of September 1982, which included such a "deviation" from the Camp David agreements as granting autonomy to the Palestinians under the auspices of Jordan.

It follows that Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to return everything to "square one," that is to say, to the second part of the Camp David agreements under which Israel "agrees" to grant limited "administrative autonomy" to the Palestinians on occupied territories while retaining its sovereignty over these territories.

In that case, you may ask, what question can there be of a restoration of the Palestinians' flouted national rights? What question can there be of recognizing the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state? Yet these are the fundamental issues of the Palestinian problem. The whole point is that the U.S. Administration, in organizaing so-called direct talks between Jordan and Isreal, is now trying to achieve a separate agreement that would on the one hand practically remove the Palestinian problem in its entirety from the agenda and, on the other, give Israel the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of its aggression.

So it is not at all surprising that the "creeping" annexation implemented by Tel Aviv on the West Bank is taking place with the tacit agreement of Washington, which at best confines itself to "protests" issued by its foreign policy department when plans to establish new Israeli settlements on occupied territories are announced -- protests which put no constraints on anybody. If anyone still had any doubts about the complete coordination of U.S. and Israeli policies, their conduct in respect to Lebanon has completely wiped them out. It is enough to take a look at how "concertedly" they are now trying to stifle Lebanon -- the Israeli military on land and at sea, and the U.S. Administration by blocking the only international airport -- in an effort to break that country's resistance to the aggressor and to perpetuate Tel Aviv's occupation of its southern part.

In short, the farce staged by the U.S. Administration in connection with "direct talks between Israel and an Arab partner" is nothing but the shortest route to appeasement of the Israeli aggressors. Such talks can have nothing in common with the interests of the Arab peoples and above all the Palestinians. It cannot be overlooked that in this case Washington is acting to cancel the decisions of all the latest pan-Arab summits, sessions of the Palestine National Council, and above all the pan-Arab program elaborated in Fes.

Experience shows that a just solution of the Palestinian question must be sought collectively along the lines of a comprehensive Near East settlement based at the very least on the two fundamental principles, that is, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the restoration in full of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state. An effective mechanism for the solution of the entire range of complex problems pertaining to the Near East crisis would be an international conference. All this has received the approval of the international community of nations embodied in the United Nations. With the exception of the United States and Israel, of course. It appears that the task consists in prompting the leaders of the two aforementioned countries to act in accordance with and not against the will of the majority.

WHITEHEAD TOUR, BRIGHT STAR NOT COINCIDENTAL

LD061018 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] John Whitehead, deputy U.S. secretary of state, is now in Cairo.

He is holding talks with Egyptian statesmen. The main (?subject) is the so-called Egyptian initiative to arrange a meeting between American representatives and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation formed according to the provisions of the Amman agreement and on the basis that this meeting is followed by direct talks between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel.

The American diplomat previously paid a visit to Amman, and after Cairo he is going to Saudi Aragia and Egypt [as heard]. His final stop will be Israel.

Thus the target of Washington's calm diplomacy is the Middle East countries that have or want to have special relations with the United States. Washington wants to exploit these relations to expand to the limit the circle of the Arab countries that it is trying to drag toward the Camp David policy -- the policy of separation and capitulation. It is worth mentioning that the calm diplomacy of the U.S. envoy to Cairo is taking place under the noise and the thunder of the "Bright Star" maneuvers taking place now on Egyptian territory. The visit by the deputy U.S. secretary of state to Morocco coincides with the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held there and which will probably debate the Palestinian question and the stance of the Arab countries vis-a-vis the Amman aggreement and the Egyptian president's initiative. The coincidences suggest that the timing of the Whitehead's visit was not a matter of chance. It can, for example, be assumed that Washington will be trying to exploit the Casablanca summit for its own selfish interests.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY LEADER

LD061735 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0803 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 6 Aug (TASS) -- Israel's implementation of her aggressive preparations and the total support given to her by the United States is creating an extremely tense situation in the Middle East, said 'Ala' al-Din 'Abdir, first secretary of the Damascus city committee of the Ba'th Party in the course of a meeting here with a delegation from the CPSU headed by Vladimir Foteyev, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush Obkom.

The Syrian party activist highly assessed the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR and between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU. The support given to Syria by the USSR in its struggle with the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism, he stressed, promotes the continuation of our struggle for the achievement of a solid peace in the region and a just solution to the Middle East problem.

PRAVDA NOTES ALGERIA NOT TO ATTEND ARAB SUMMIT

PM061319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To the Detriment of Unity"]

[Text] Algiers, 5 Aug -- Algeria will not take part in the extraordinary conference of Arab heads of state and government in Morocco, an official Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman announced.

His statement, published by the APS agency, notes that convening this conference violates the organizational principles and procedural norms of the Arab League and could lead to a further split among the Arabs. Algeria consistently advocates strengthening the Arab people's unity and cohesion and does not intend to take part in an event which does not promote the attainment of this goal, the Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman stresses.

ALGERIAN WARSHIPS CONCLUDE ODESSA PORT CALL

PM061045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Odessa, 5 Aug -- A detachment of naval ships from the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has concluded its official friendly visit to the hero-city. The guests familiarized themselves with the sights of Odessa and met with Soviet sailors and residents of the city.

In the afternoon of 5 August, the frigate Rais Kellich and the landing craft Kalaat Beni Rached left the hospitable port.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 6 AUG

LD061458 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 6 TASS -- A delegation of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt led by Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, left the Soviet Union today. The guests were staying here on an official visit at the invitation of the (?USSR) Supreme Soviet.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 6 AUG

LD060904 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 6 (TASS) -- Secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party, Minister of External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola Afonso Van Dunen arrived here today on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Culture Ministers Meet

LD061747 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 6 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" program; announcer-read report]

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received today Boaventura da Silva Cardoso, state secretary of the People's Republic of Angola, on questions of culture. During a conversation held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding, questions on the further development of cooperation in culture and the arts between the USSR and Angola were discussed.

PRAVDA VIEWS ZIMBABWE POLITICAL SCENE

PM061032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 85 First Edition p 6

[TASS correspondents V. Korochantsev and A. Osipov dispatch specially for PRAVDA: "Country on the Move; Zimbabwe's Successes and Difficulties"]

[Excerpt] Harare -- In its daily activity, the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] party and the government proceed on the basis of the complexities of the country, where the dominance of foreign capital and the extremes of wealth and poverty are plain to see. "Five years is a long time in a man's life, but it is only a few seconds in the life of a people," Prime Minister R. Mugabe, ZANU-PF president, said.

The people we talked to repeatedly stressed that flamboyant but empty slogans and generous but unfulfilled promises can only spoil the home that is being built and dampen the people's enthusiasm. It is necessary to sensibly take account of the entire experience of political and economic building in Africa.

The Zimbabwean leadership has declared its strategic aim to build a new society on the basis of scientific socialism. Within the framework of the political choice that has been made and without forcing the pace of events, the government is gradually striving to step up the state's role in the economy without destroying existing production links and structures and to increase the activeness of workers and peasants in the socio-economic system.

Parliament recently approved a draft bill that will place the sphere of labor relations under state control. Discrimination in production on the basis of race, creed, or sex has now been made a criminal offense. All citizens are guaranteed equal opportunities for jobs. The rights and duties of workers and entrepreneurs have been defined and the role of workers committees at enterprises has been reinforced.

Any success of ours will ultimately depend on the organization and conscientiousness of working people, R. Mugabe noted.

In 1984, the republic's economic growth rates exceeded 5 percent. The volume of extraction in the mining industry grew by more than 20 percent. Exports grew by the same amount. The value of the Zimbabwean dollar increased. The inflation rate was cut. The balance of payments is in the black for the first time since the mid-seventies.

"We are proud of what has been achieved in agriculture, education, health care, and social services," N. Shamuyarira, minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, said. "Here is an example: Some 2.6 million people now attend primary school as against 800,000 in 1980. Among the most important achievements in our country over such a short period I would spotlight the creation of a single national army from the three that previously existed, and the reconciliation between the races, which were deeply divided after 90 years of colonial rule. Our task is to entirely eradicate racism. National unity is a necessary condition for the country's socioeconomic progress."

At the start of July, the first general parliamentary elections were held in the republic. They were held separately for the African and white communities in accordance with the existing constitution, which was imposed by Britain for a 10-year period as a condition for granting the country its independence.

The elections ended in a victory for the ruling ZANU-PF Party, which now holds 64 seats (out of 100). The Patriotic Front Party headed by J. Nkomo gained 15 seats in parliament. At the same time, the elections demonstrated the complexity of the situation in the republic. Thus, the right-wing Conservative Alliance Party of Zimbabwe, headed by I. Smith, came out on top among the white community. There were riots in certain areas immediately after the elections.

The young republic's development is being adversely influenced both by certain domestic factors and by the tense situation in the south of the continent.

"We do not feel secure," E. Munangagwa, minister of state at the Zimbabwean prime minister's office, stated in a talk. "The subversive actions of racist South Africa against Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, and other 'front-line' states are facilitated by the U.S. Administration's course of 'constructive engagement' with Pretoria."

Since its inception, the republic has been a target for foul, underhanded attacks. Cutthroats are trained on South African territory for acts of terror and sabotage in Zimbabwe. Since 1982 over 600 saboteurs have been disarmed.

The independent state's enemies stoop to anything. They destroy economic projects, murder party activists, and intimidate the population. By using its puppets, foreign reaction is trying to instigate clashes between Zimbabweans.

Many of the people we talked to stressed that the schemes of imperialism and racism in southern Africa must in no way be viewed in isolation from the overall world situation. In their words, the destabilization of progressive regimes on the continent is part of the overall policy of "state terrorism" whereby the United States and other Western powers hope to wreck the successful peaceful building of the liberated states and shackle them.

That is why relations with the socialist states are rightly considered a factor in strengthening national independence in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe and the USSR have signed a number of agreements, including on trade and cultural and scientific cooperation, and ties between the CPSU and the ZANU-PF are expanding.

"The USSR helps developing states such as ours to rebuff the schemes of reactionary forces which are extending their tentacles toward us," E. Munangagwa said.

Zimbabweans are faced with difficult tests, but Africa's youngest republic is selflessly defending its right to independent development.

TASS ON CIA 'INSPIRED' RSA YOUTH MEETING

LD070851 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Harare, August 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov reports:

Reactionaries have lately been using more frequently the word "international" to camouflage all sorts of "assault units" of anti-communism. Hardly the fuss subsided around the so-called "Democratic International", which was knocked together by the U.S. CIA out of the bandit scum of Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua and Laos, as a new one -- "The International of Freedom and Democracy" has appeared.

Such a high-flown name came from the "International Conference of Students" which was held at a fashionable hotel of Johannesburg. That propaganda event was inspired and was fully financed by the U.S. CIA and secret services of the racist Republic of South Africa.

"Student delegations" from the United States, Chile, Paraguay, South Korea, Taiwan, Britain, and the Republic of South Africa expressed indignation with "designs of international communism" and called for "consolidation of all conservative student forces in the world" all that being in line with the pre-planned scenario. "Western governments are too shy in opposing communism", lamented the head of the racist National Federation of South African Students R. Crystal.

A message of greetings to the participants in the "conference" was addressed by the leader of the apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa Botha.
He expressed profound "satisfaction" with the remarkable initiative to form a union of struggle against pacifism, radicialism, and terrorism.

All in that cheap political spectacle proceeded in a planned way, but there was an embarrassment in the end. The students who were thoroughly selected in France and Belgium, conservative as they are, made it clear that it is not proper to hold the discussion on "democracy" during all four days and to ignore the anti-racist actions which had swept South Africa. The organisers of the gathering had to urgently end the "discussion". And the inciters of the gathering got in a real mess when it became known that half of the seats in the conference hall were held by plain-clothes security policemen.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS UGANDAN DEVELOPMENTS

PM061427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Situation is Returning to Normal"]

[Text] London, 5 August -- The situation in Uganda, where a coup d'etat occurred 27 July, continues to return to normal. REUTER reports that the Military Council has announced that Entebbe International Airport is resuming work today. The country's land borders have been opened.

Paulo Muwanga, the republic's prime minister, is continuing consultations with representatives of all political parties on forming a transitional government on a broad representational basis. It will lead the country until the parliamentary elections scheduled in a year's time. A special commission to form the transitional government headed by Andrew (Adimiolla), vice president of the Democratic Party, is examing various parties' proposals for nominations to the new cabinet.

Speaking on Kampala radio, General Tito Okello, the head of state, warned the Ugandan press against disseminating any stories and false interpretations around the government's creation. "Fabrications of this kind," he said, "will harm the Military Council's efforts aimed at establishing peace and ending the bloodshed in Uganda and will be viewed as hostile."

AP has reported that journalists who tried by telephone to gain permission to enter the country from the spokesman for the new authorities at Entebbe airport were told that Western reporters, who sow lies about Uganda, must not enter Uganda.

U.S. FACILITIES IN HONDURAS NOT 'TEMPORARY'

PM061009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent P. Bogomolov "Rejoinder": "All Means Are Justified"]

[Text] Havana, 4 Aug -- Washington is constructing military bases on Honduran territory at a really rapid rate. This small Central American country already has 13 major military installations flying the Stars and Stripes. But this baker's dozen, in the White House's opinion, is by no means the limit. However, if there are some people who do not care for the "base fever," they can be reassured by saying, for example, that the present Pentagon construction projects in Honduras are only temporary training camps for participants in the upcoming stage of the Cabanas-85 maneuvers.

The Pentagon complex called "Bulldog," which is being built 150 km from the Honduran capital, is declared, for example, to be a "temporary camp." It is equipped with comfortable barracks housing 900 American soldiers, a heliport, a motor pool consisting of hundreds of trucks, an artillery firing range, and a troop control system. Asphalt roads have been built in the vicinity and reinforced concrete bridges laid across rivers.

What is that if not a base? -- is the justified question that the press of the region is asking. But Washington is in no hurry to answer. The main thing is to settle scores with revolutionary Nicaragua as quickly as possible. For that all means are justified. Words on the banks of the Potomac are worthless. Thus they are quite capable of calling a missile launcher a field kitchen, or an aircraft carrier a pleasure launch. Only who will believe them?

TASS CONTRASTS CONTADORA GROUP, U.S. STANCE

LD062053 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 6 TASS -- By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev:

The road of political dialogue is the only way towards peace in Central America, says a joint statement by the presidents of Colombia, Panama and Uruguay, adopted on the completion of their meeting in the Colombian city of Cartagena.

The Cartagena meeting graphically demonstrated the presence of two diametrically opposite approaches to the crisis situation in Central America. On the one hand, the Contadora Group countries stick to a constructive stand aimed at finding a political settlement in the region. An overwhelming majority of Latin American states fully back their line. It is no accident that the Cartagena document stresses the urgent need for the earliest signing by the Central American countries of an act of peace and cooperation in the region, elaborated by the Contadora Group.

The Cartagena meeting's appeal to Central American countries to refrain from actions leading to confrontation and end assistance to non-government armed forces is in full concord with the Contadora spirit.

On the other hand, the White House aims to escalate the military conflict. By waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua, the United States has for a long time blocked the efforts by the Contadora Group countries to achieve a peaceful settlement.

On Washington's instructions, pro-American regimes in the region foiled the signing of the act of peace and cooperation in Central America, drafted by the Contadora Group. Having received fresh, big dollar handouts from the United States, American mercenaries, the Somocistas, are continuing bandit attacks on Nicaragua.

The White House has launched active preparations for a direct armed invasion of Nicaragua, while simultaneously provoking conflicts between that country and its neighbours. It is Washington's dangerous policy which is the chief cause of the continued aggravation of the situation in the region.

CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO PERU

PM061143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation's visit"]

[Text] Lima, 3 Aug -- A Soviet delegation headed by B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited Peru from 26 July through 1 August. It took part in events connected with the inauguration of Alan Garcia Perez as the republic's president.

The delegation was received by President of the Republic Alan Garcia Perez; by Luis Aberto Sanchez, the country's first vice president and president of the Senate; by Luis Negreiros Criado, president of the Chamber of Deputies; and by Alan Wagner Tizan, minister of foreign relations. During the talks an exchange of views took place on questions of bilateral cooperation and also on international problems. The sides expressed themselves in favor of a further development and deepening of relations between Peru and the Soviet Union.

The delegation also met activists of the Peruvian-Soviet Association of Cultural Relations, a mass public organization which is well-known in Peru.

AFP: YAKOVLEV APPOINTED PROPAGANDA CHIEF

AU061307 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Alexander Yakovlev, a former ambassador to Canada, has been given the key post of head of propaganda on the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, his secretary at the Progaganda Department said today. He succeeds Boris Stukalin, 62, who was appointed ambassador to Hungary late last month in a move that was interpreted as a form of political disgrace.

Mr Yakovlev, 61, a close associate of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev with more than a decade of top-level experience in propaganda, had been frequently rumored in recent weeks to be a likely successor. His appointment was seen as signaling Mr Gorbachev's aim to give Soviet propaganda a new image and to tighten his grip on the Central Committee. It is one of several changes in the military and political leadership since Mr Gorbachev took over in March. Mr Stukalin had been named to the post in 1982 under the late Yuriy Andropov. Mr Yakovlev had already worked in the Propaganda Department before serving as ambassador to Canada from May, 1973, to October, 1983.

It was during a visit to Ottawa in May 1983 -- his first major trip to the West -- that Mr Gorbachev, then a Politburo member, first made Mr Yakovlev's acquaintance.

Since his return, Mr Yakovlev has directed the Soviet Institute for World Economy and International Relations. A source there today said his successor had not yet been chosen but that his deputy, Vladlen Martynov, would act as interim director.

Diplomatic sources here, however, said the post could be given to Anatoly Gromyko, the son of former Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko who was named Soviet head of state on July 2. Anatoly Gromyko now directs the African Institute at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and a receptionist there said he was still "working in this position" today.

Mr Yakovlev worked as an instructor in the Department of Agitation and Propaganda from 1962 to 1964, directed the department's radio and television section the following year, and from 1965 to 1973 was the department's first deputy director then interim director.

Since taking over on March 11, Mr Gorbachev has already replaced six of the heads of the 23 Central Committee departments in what is seen by Western analysts as a reformist drive. There have also been several changes in the ministerial and military hierarchy.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT ELECTRICIANS MEETING

LD061738 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 6 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" program; announcer-read report]

[Text] Party organizations in Moscow are holding reports and elections meetings.

Specific measures to inculcate among each and every working man a sense of high responsibility for the job entrusted to him and the desire to work with the highest productivity were the subject of a reports and elections meeting which was held by a party group of a team of transformer assembly workers at the Moscow "Kuybyshev" Electrical Works.

Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

VOSS MARKS 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF BALTIC STATES

LD061244 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 6 TASS -- "With the Russian People for Eternal Times" -- this slogan of the revolutionary proletariat in the Baltic area has become a reality for the post-war generation in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The peoples of these Baltic states 45 years ago voluntarily chose the road of socialist construction and unanimously adopted the decision to join the USSR", stated Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the two equal chambers of the USSR's supreme body of state power. He granted the interview in connection with the anniversary of the admission of the Baltic republics into the USSR.

On the map of the USSR the Baltic region is very small. It appears differently on the map of Europe. Soviet Latvia alone is 50 per cent bigger than Denmark, Holland and Switzerland put together. "It was not by chance that I named the example of Latvia. I am a Latvian and can confidently say that it was only thanks to the unselfish and generous assistance of all the union republics that my people managed within a historically short period of time to traverse a road that would normally take a hundred years", Avgust Voss said.

He recalled that during the 20 years of bourgeois rule the region's economic development had slumped. The debt of Estonian industrial enterprises to the Western powers amounted to the cost of a half of the bourgeois state's fixed assets.

Thousands of Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians used to begin their day with a search for some odd job at the labour exchange. During the years of Soviet Government not a single unemployed has been registered in the region, just as throughout the USSR, Voss noted.

"Scientists have estimated that the Baltic area must have more than 400 branches of economy to develop effectively", he went on. "But in Estonia, for instance, there are only 150 of them and only 18 of them can develop independently. For the rest it is necessary to bring all that is needed from the other union republics. The same goes for Latvia and Lithuania. Thanks to socialist integration Latvia alone has now surpassed Britain, France, West Germany and Sweden in rates of growth of output in the per capita estimation".

Speaking of the scope of the region's industrialisation Avgust Voss noted that new branches of the economy have been created there during the past 45 years: the chemical and radio engineering industries, electronics and machine-building. The Baltic region is also a vigorous exporter. Soviet Latvia, for instance, exports its products to 50 African, Asian and Latin American countries. Estonia exports its products to more than a hundred countries.

"The Soviet Constitution," Avgust Voss stressed, "has granted the Baltic peoples equal rights with all citizens of the USSR. Lativa, for instance, accounts for only one per cent of the country's population but has the same representation as the other Soviet republics in the Soviet of Nationalites of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Supreme Court and other bodies of state power."

"Life fully confirms that socialism not only does not lead to the Baltic peoples losing their national identity, language and culture but, on the contrary, raises them to a new height, placing them within the reach of all the peoples of the USSR. The annual attendance of the more than 30 professional theatres in the Baltic region exceeds seven million and works of local writers are published not only in the Baltic republics but are being translated into the languages of all the peoples of the USSR."

"The impressive progress in all fields of life of the Baltic peoples was achieved because socialism is a truly democratic combination of the interests of each republic with the interests of the entire multinational Soviet state," Avgust Voss stressed.

SAKHALIN PREPARES FOR LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW061139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 5 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Feoktistov video report]

[Text] [announcer] The workers of Sakhalin Oblast are preparing for the ceremonial celebration of a significant anniversary, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands from the Japanese militarists.

[Feoktistov] The final victory salute of World War II rang out here on the most distant islands of the country. The utter defeat of imperialist Japan, the ally of Nazi Germany in the Far East, and the liberation and return of southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, Russian lands from time immemorial, to the country in August 1945 brought to an end the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people. Memorial complexes, monuments, and obelisks have been erected on Sakhalin Island as symbols of unfading memory of the military valor and glory of the Soviet soldiers and liberators, which people visit with respect and gratitude. Military glory halls, rooms, and museums have been created in all cities and rayons of the oblast. The newest is located in Severo-Kurilsk on Paramushir Island, where extremely fierce and bloody battles were fought against the Japanese samurais in August 1945.

Nikolay Ivanovich Osipov was a participant in these unforgettable and terrible events. He is a native of Kazan and now lives in this city. He considers himself a man of the Far East. Aircraft gunner and radio operator Nikolay Osipov took part in the Kuril landing operation as a fire corrector. Dozens of enemy aircraft, tanks, guns, permanent firing positions, and large numbers of enemy personnel were destroyed at his instructions on targets, which he pinpointed from the air. The uniform of a Pacific Red Fleet sailor, which he remembers fondly, has now become an object of display at the people's regional museum in Severo-Kurilsk.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON REPORTS, ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN

PM061531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Report and Election Campaign's Tasks"]

[Text] An extremely important and crucial stage in the life of our party and in its preparation for the 27th congress -- the reports and elections in party organizations -- is arriving. They have already begun at grassroots level: in party groups and shop-floor party organizations.

The present reports and elections campaign is distinguished by being held at the junction between two 5-year plans and embracing all party levels without exception -- from party groups through to oblast, kray and republic organizations. Communists must submit the work carried out by every party organization since the 26th CPSU Congress to comprehensive, in-depth analysis and must ponder the experience accumulated and determine the long-term tasks and the ways and means of improving economic, organizational, and educational activity.

The reports and elections which are beginning are given particular significance by the fact that they are being held in an atmosphere of intensive party work to improve the forms and methods for leading all sections of socioeconomic and cultural building in accordance with the guidelines put forward at the party Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and in speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Absolute fulfillment of state plans -- without any adjustments -- and the instilling in labor collectives of a highly intensive work atmosphere and the determination to scale new heights is the best preparation for ensuring that report and election meetings, conferences, and congresses meet present requirements. All this also determines the content and thrust of the discussion that has begun. It is important to conduct the reports and elections in a businesslike way, without ostentation or complacency, in an atmosphere of high exactingness.

As is well known, discussion of the draft new edition of the CPSU program, draft changes to the CPSU rules, and draft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development is also being conducted at the same time as the reports and elections campaign. It is necessary to convey the content and political meaning of these documents to everyone and to use them to establish a communist world outlook and to develop the masses' activeness.

Life itself demands that the reports and elections campaign focus on the fundamental problems of managing the national economy, scientific and technical progress, and product quality. Objective discussion of the effectiveness of scientific creativity and engineering work, work practice under the conditions of the economic experiment, and other topical questions must be held at meetings and conferences in ministries, departments, scientific research, planning, and design organizations, and in VUZes.

Labor collectives have an important role to play in implementing the socioeconomic transformation planned by the party. Now, at a time when the plans for the next 5-year plan are being studied, undertakings such as the initiative of the autoworkers in Tolyatti are especially valuable: there, having uncovered existing reserves, they adopted pledges considerably exceeding their planned indicators and asked that these targets be incorporated in the state plan.

The Volga Truck Plant's initiative has already been taken up by the collectives of the Minsk Motor Plant, the Sumskiy Machine Building Scientific and Production Association named for M.V. Frunze, and others. It is advantageous to provide all-around support to these kinds of undertakings during the reports and elections.

Creative labor, unity of word and deed, initiative and responsibility, and exactingness toward oneself and one's comrades are the main slogans of the moment to be heard at meetings, conferences, and congresses. The entire reports and elections campaign must be conducted in such a way as to make the maximum contribution to increasing Communists' activeness and initiative, further deepening democracy within the party and improving the style of work among the masses.

Hard-hitting, purposeful, and open criticism and self-criticism has a special role to play here. People must be reminded of this time and time again, because in some party organizations the role of criticism, especially criticism from below, has to date been clearly played down. For example, there has not in fact been a single critical remark in the last 2 years addressed to party committee bureaus or secretaries in Kirghizia, Khabarovsk, Kray, or Alma-Ata Oblast. Quite often eulogies and compliments predominate during debate. Such practice is unacceptable. We must universally create an atmosphere in which every member is fully able to exercise his right under the rules to make suggestions and observations in order to ensure that no critical speech is ignored and that any attempts to hush up or suppress criticism are resolutely opposed.

Pressing cadre questions will also, wherever necessary, be resolved during the reports and elections. While showing consideration toward experienced workers, we must also show greater boldness in dismissing people who are unconscientious and lacking in initiative and who shirk active organizational work among the masses.

There is nothing trivial in the matter of organizing reports and elections. Daily leadership of the course of the campaign, preparation for and efficient conduct of meetings and conferences, active participation in their work by the secretaries and members of Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and extensive coverage of the progress of the reports and elections in the press and on radio and television must be ensured everywhere. In short, we must do everything necessary to ensure that the reports and elections campaign proceeds like a military review of party forces.

ACTIVE ROLE FOR PROCURATORS STRESSED AT MEETING

PM061335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Strengthening the Socialist Rule of Law"]

[Text] The procuracy organs' tasks arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July (1985) Plenums, the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of scientific and technical progress, and the 3d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, were discussed 5 August at an all-union conference of workers in the procuracy organs.

The report by A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general procurator, noted that procuracy groups must considerably increase the effectivenss of supervision of the precise, uniform execution of the law and must, through their activity, promote the resolution of key socioeconomic tasks.

Every necessary measure should be adopted to expose and promptly eliminate any violations of the rule of law, especially phenomena which are alien to the Soviet way of life, such as thriftlessness, embezzlement of socialist property, writeups, the production of poor quality output, manifestations of parochialism and departmentalism, and other deviations from the socialist principles of economic management.

The general procurator demanded an increase in the procuracy's role in protecting citizens' rights and defending their legitimate interests, all-around support for those who adopt an active life stance, and speedy, uncomprising reactions to all kinds of misdemeanors.

It was stressed that procurators must make fuller use of their powers in order to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward violators of discipline, absentees, drunkards, and people who are unwilling to work honestly and conscientiously in labor collectives.

There was particular mention of the need for constant, effective procuracy supervision of the execution of laws to prevent misdemeanors, of work to uncover the factors and conditions which give rise to violations of the rule of law, and of the adoption of effective measures to eliminate them.

The particpants in the conference, union and autonomous republic, kray, and oblast procurates, reported on the concrete measures being adopted on the spot to improve the work style and methods and step up their contribution to the cause of strengthening order, discipline, and organization, and exchanged experience of their activity.

MEAT, DAIRY INDUSTRY MINISTRY OFFICIAL IDENTIFIED

PM061112 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 August 1985 carries on page 2 under the headline "At the Gates of the Meat Combine" a 1,500-word interview by own correspondent M. Zarayev with Anatoliy Danilovich Kharitonov, who is identified as the "chief of the Capital Construction Administration of the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry."

AZERBAIJAN LEADER BAGIROV VISITS SCHOOLS

GF041522 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The entrance exams for the day courses in our republic's higher and secondary schools began yesterday. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other comrades visited a number of higher schools in Baku and acquainted themselves with the progress of the examinations. They visited the petrochemical institute named after Azizbayev, the state (?medical) institute named after Nariman Narimanov, and the construction engineering institute named after (?Sardarov).

Comrade Bagirov talked with institute leaders, teachers, and [word indistinct] and concerned himself with the progress of the examinations and [words indistinct]. Comrades Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; (?Rafael) Mamedov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Science and Education Institutions Department; and Kurban Aliyev, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Azerbaijan SSR, accompanied Comrade Bagirov on his visit to the republic's higher schools.

TULA PARTY OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

PM061011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

["Plenums Held" -- PRAVDA general heading]

[Text] Tula, 5 Aug -- Today a Tula Party Obkom plenum took place and examined organizational issues. The plenum freed Comrade I. Kh Yunak from his duties as first secretary of the Obkom of the CPSU in connection with his retirement. Comrade Yu. I. Litvintsev, who worked as an inspector in the CPSU Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Tula party obkom. Taking part in the work of the plenum was the head of the Organizational Party Work Department in the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade G.P. Razumovskiy.

LEADERSHIP CHANGES IN UZBEKISTAN PARTY OBKOMS

Surkhan-Darya Secretary Replaced

LD031259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] A plenum of Surkhan-Darya Party Obkom, Uzbekistan, was held today to discuss an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade Karimov from his duties as first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his retirement. Comrade Mamarasulov, who has been first secretary of Andizhan Party Obkom, was elected first secretary of Surkhan-Darya Party Obkom.

Andizhan Obkom Head Transferred

PM061013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

["Plenums Held" -- PRAVDA general heading]

[Text] Andizhan, 5 Aug -- A plenum of Andizhan Obkom of the Uzbekistan Communist Party took place today, at which an organizational matter was examined.

The plenum relieved Comrade S. Mamarasulov from his duites as first secretary of the party obkom, in connection with his election as first secretary of the Surkhan-Darya Party Obkom.

Comrade M.M. Aripdzhanov, formerly working in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, was elected first secretary of Andizhan Party Obkom.

Comrade I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

OFFICIAL NOTES POWER INDUSTRY SHORTCOMINGS

PM021501 MOSCOW SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by V. Dobrokhotov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Power and Electrical Engineering Department under the rubric "Technical Progress: Reserves for Acceleration": "Building As Well As Modernizing"]

[Text] While recognizing the successes achieved by Soviet power engineering, it must be noted that negative trends have also emerged in its development. They are expressed above all in the slowing of the pace of the electrification of the national economy and of the power-labor ratio growth in industry. The quality of electricity has deteriorated in recent years and supplies to consumers have become less reliable, which is also causing serious concern.

What is the explanation for this situation? One of the main causes is slow retooling and renewal of existing equipment in the sector. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, the use of imperfect equipment at thermal power stations is costing us more than 20 million metric tons of standared fuel annually.

Last spring the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed a program for the retooling and modernization of USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification thermal power stations for 1986-1990. Two lines of action are envisaged in the sector's modernization. First, the commissioning of the new power stations and heat and electric power stations are under construction in various parts of the country. Second, the modernization of many existing thermal power stations which have been in operation for a long time is underway.

Naturally, the sector's retooling must be based on the extensive utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology. For this it is necessary to have done the requisite groundwork as regards the elaboration of progressive solutions and technical studies. Has this been done here? Yes, to a considerable extent. However, another problem is that the translation of these studies into reality is proceeding too slowly to meet needs.

There is no shortage of examples where promising units and installations that have already been developed are not introduced in production for years, through the fault of the Ministry of Power and Electrification. Take, for instance, the highly flexible stand-by power unit designed for Lukomlskaya Gres. That was almost 10 years ago, and the unit was scheduled for commissioning in the plans for 1980. Then its commissioning was postponed to a later date. Now the building of this important unit has been "put on ice" forever because the design has become obsolete.

The construction of the steam-gas installation at the Novo-tulskaya TETS is very much behind schedule. The installation for the processing of Kansk-Achinsk brown coal at the Krasnoyarsk TETS is being mastered extremely slowly. There are excessive delays in the construcdtion of the Zagorsk pumped storage station which is urgently needed.

I will dwell especially on stand-by equipment. Specialists have tried for years to prove the need for developing this kind of equipment. It is extremely effective during so-called "peak hours" -- that is periods of increased electricity consumption -- when it helps to deal with acute shortages of electricity. Such equipment has been designed by specialists, but there are obstacles at every step on the path of its introduction.

The Ministry of Power and Machine-Building, which is supposed to build this equipment, is blaming the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, claiming that the latter ministry has failed to submit precise orders. In turn, the Ministry of Power and Electrification is pointing accusingly at the USSR Gosplan, alleging that the latter has made no effort to resolve the question of fuel allocations for stand-by capacities. As a result, there are no plans for the introduction of stand-by steam turbine equipment, not only at present, but also in the future which, under conditions of the rapid development of nuclear power engineering, may have an adverse effect on the sector's efficiency.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification regularly fails to meet the state scientific and technical program targets. Last year the plan for the introduction of new equipment was fulfilled only 79 percent. In order to resolve the tasks facing the sector, serious reorganization is necessary, above all in the administrative echelons. At present, several subdivisions are simultaneously dictating the ministry's technical policy, hence the dissipation of resources. This breeds a lack of responsibility on the part of those who implement this policy and leads to delays in the fulfillment of decisions and a slackening of the supervision over the progress of their fulfillment.

I will cite the following example. For more than 5 years now the ministry's subdivisions have tried unsuccessfully to introduce high-voltage equipment with so-called SF6 gas insulation. Compared with installations currently in use, this equipment is more reliable, it requires less space to install, and fewer people to service it. "Give us this equipment, and as quickly as possible," production workers are urging. However, planners refuse to include it in the plans, claiming that it is too expensive. True, the new equipment is still expensive, because so far there are only individual models. In turn, the manufacturers are saying: "Give us big orders, then the cost will go down." But how can you talk about orders if there are no plans?

So it goes round in a circle. Neither the consumers, nor the designers, nor the manufacturers have managed to resolve this question because no one has brought their interests together. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Main Design Scientific Research Institute is, unfortunately, coping badly with the role of organizer and coordinator of work in the development and introduction of new equipment.

By receiving requests from various main administrations which deal with new equipment the ministry's planning and economic administration is in a difficult position sometimes. What has to be done first? What projects are to be regarded as most important? Who should be given priority in the allocation of funds? A vivid confirmation of this is the direct current transmission line from Ekibastuz to the Center. The construction of this exceptionally important project is dragging on precisely because of errors in the financial policy.

In the major and difficult task of modernization, power industry workers cannot, of course, manage without the assistance of machine-builders who will have to reorganize their work bearing in mind the new demands. And these demands are very exacting. It is necessary to almost double the output of equipment for the construction of big capacity nuclear and thermal power stations with 500 and 800 megawatt units, large hydroelectric stations in eastern parts of the country, heat and electric power stations, and power lines of various voltages. It is necessary also to provide equipment for the whole range of reconstruction work on existing stations, and the quality of this equipment must be improved. This applies above all to the welded joints on pipes, stop valves, control valves, instruments, sensors, and control systems. At present, these represent the most vulnerable elements in technological systems.

The potential which is at the disposal of our national economy makes it possible to accelerate the sector's retooling so that the highest standards can be achieved in power engineering as regards all indicators. It is merely necessary to make full use of this potential in practical activity.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS CONSUMER GOODS SUPPLY, QUALITY

PM020921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Romanyuk "Economic Commentary": "Between Gross Output and Demand"]

[Text] The press has just published a USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in the first 6 months of 1985. It noted the positive trends in our economy's development and our social production growth rate. At the same time it also cited the unused opportunities and big reserves which the labor collectives possess. As the subject for today's talk we have chosen a sphere which interests literally everyone -- the production of consumer goods.

People judge the state of affairs in this sector primarily by the state of the store shelves. As we know, they are not empty: Many once scarce goods are now in adequate supply. In the first 6 months of 1985 a new step forward was taken: An increase was achieved both in terms of the total volume of production and in terms of all the most important groups of goods. The plan was fulfilled for the production of cotton and silk textiles, sewn articles, knitted underwear and outerwear, footwear, some types of crockery, refrigerators and freezers, furniture, and economic automobiles.

But we shall be frank: Are we really that pleased by the shelves of, for instance, the footwear stores today? Do lines form in the departments selling refrigerators of some not very popular models? No, and the reason is their poor quality and the slow updating of the range. Quite recently an IZVESTIYA correspondent visited the Kemerovo "Skorokhod" store whose shelves are literally collapsing under the weight of various kinds of footwear. But the abundance is deceptive. The goods sell very badly and a large number are returned as substandard to the "Kuzbassobuv" association enterprises. Yet local footwear makers receive wages and are rewarded with bonuses and, in general, are no worse off than the workers of Yerevan's "Masis," for instance. Throughout the country as a whole, 8.5 million pairs of shoes were produced over and above the 6 month plan. But is this "gross output" a source of joy to us? Deliveries to trade were almost twice as rapid as sales: Heavy, clumsy shoes of crude, dated design and style and poor quality remained in the stocks. There is food for thought here for the sector leaders: More must be paid for better work and, naturally, less paid for bad work.

But what about refrigerators? As far as quantity is concerned everything is in order. On the other hand, refrigerators with two or three compartments, for which there is in fact an increased demand, were produced in smaller quantities than planned. Consumers failed to receive 40,000 color television sets from current ranges, 16,000 radio receivers, and 14,000 washing machines.

The editorial mail contains many complaints about shortages in the sale of "trivia" of daily life like batteries, sewing needles, cotton thread on reels, paper napkins, felt pens, packaged baking soda, and tooth powder. And in January through June 1985 fewer of these articles were produced than planned. For instance, the Ministry of Machine Building for the Food and Light Industry and Household Appliances was in arrears to consumers to the tune of 206 million sewing needles! With that sort of attitude toward matters it will be hard to put an end to shortages.

At a recent wholesale fair the textile workers pleased us with their bright new goods. But rebukes were also heard to the effect that the sector's workers are diverted by the chase after "yardage" to the detriment of quality and update textiles only slowly. The same thing is borne by the results of the first 6 months of the year: A large number of meters have been produced but the targets have been underfulfilled for the production of scarce deep-pile textiles, towels, and cotton jackets, including children's jackets.

In all, of 98 necessities and items in mass demand for which targets are set, trade received only 60 in the planned volumes. A whole series of enterprises of light industry, the electrical equipment industry, the petrochemical industry, and the radio industry are in arrears. Enterprises subordinated to the councils of ministers of a whole series of union republics failed to cope with the targets for this group of articles, which is resulting today in a shortage of domestic necessities like floor lamps, enameled steel dishes, rubber boots, gardening equipment, and lacquers and paints. Nor have the 6-month targets been completely fulfilled for the production of labor-saving electrical goods -- coffee grinders, blenders, and meat choppers.

Many articles of poor quality enjoying no demand among the population have entered the market. Hence various distortions: There is a surplus of some goods and a shortage of others. Thus, as a whole, trade received more sewn articles than envisaged by the plan. But it turned out that some enterprises had, to be frank, worked to no purpose. A considerable proportion of the increase in deliveries sat in retail trade stocks which have increased by nearly R1 billion over the first 6 months of the year. What predominates in these stocks? Can you imagine, goods for the fall and winter seasons! Outside it is July and, however strange it may seem, the demand for summer goods, for cotton articles, is not being met. The prevailing situation can scarcely be explained by blunders in studying consumer demands. Rather, the inflexibility [nerazvorotlivost] of enterprise leaders more concerned with fulfilling the plan for gross output than with organizing the output of popular and seasonal goods is having an effect.

The state of the production of articles of improved quality with enhanced consumer properties merits special mention. Today we are experiencing a kind of new stage when it is not only and not so much quantitative indicators which are coming to the fore as problems of quality, range, and goods' consumer properties. What have we succeeded in achieving in the first 6 months? Let us note first of all that the proportion of goods of improved quality with the "N" ("Novelty") index has increased by R1.3 billion compared with the corresponding period last year. But for industry as a whole their proportion remains insignificant -- just 8.7 percent.

In some sectors, for instance the Ministry of the Radio Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine-Building, and some others, the production of high-quality articles has even been reduced in the total volume of production, and very substantially. But the proportion of substandard goods remains considerable. In the first 6 months claims were in excess of R70 million in retail prices. The biggest number of complaints is caused by domestic radio and television apparatus, tape recorders, and refrigerators. In the first 6 months 187,000 refrigerators, 464,000 tape recorders, and 77,000 color television sets were the subject of complaints and were repaired within the guarantee period. The state incurs big losses here, not to mention the nervous energy expended and the bad feeling among owners of these quite expensive appliances.

For the third year it is planned that the leading industrial sectors will produce goods of a value equal to each ruble of the wages fund. This normative has been doubled in order to better balance the population's effective demand and the mass of goods on store shelves. However, as practice has shown, far from all enterprises are concerned to "fill" the ruble with the qualities which the purchaser seeks. In the first 6 months of the year virtually all sectors reported the fulfillment of targets for this indicator, while ministries like the Ministry of Machine-Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry have already exceeded the level set for them for the end of the year. The whole question is what have consumers obtained from this. Mostly they have received goods of mediocre value.

The time requires effective decisions, including those in the immense field of consumer goods production. In the second half of the year workers in this sphere must do a lot to overcome shortages, to improve quality sharply, to do everything to expand the production of modern, fashionable goods and technical, complex, domestic machinery with new consumer properties.

We cannot fail to be alarmed by the fact that the growth rates for the production of domestic appliances in the first half of the year were lower than evisaged by the plan -- both for industry as a whole and for a number of union republics and ministries. In January through June the growth for industry as a whole was 1.7 percent while the plan was 2.8 percent. To ensure the fulfillment of the year's plan, in the second half of the year the average daily production must be substantially increased by comparison with what was achieved in January through June, while at the same time, fundamentally improving the quality of goods and updating the range in a way which satisfies Soviet people's most exacting tastes.

SLOW RSFSR HARVEST 'CAUSING CONCERN,' COMMENT

PM051411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Cost of Grain"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 29 July grain and pulses (excluding corn) had been cut on 25.6 million hectares and threshed on 19.3 million hectares or 74 percent of the area cut.

Sown and natural grasses had been cut on 61.8 million hectares or 73 percent of the area; 45.2 million metric tons or 58 percent of hay, 53.3 million metric tons of haylage, and 4 million metric tons of grass meal had been procured.

Successes have been achieved during the harvest despite the fact that it is raining even in areas where rain does not normally fall at this time of year.

The weather is usually scorching hot in the Crimea at the end of July. But even there it is wet. The cutting of grain has only just ended. Threshing is under way. How can the pace be stepped up? The answer has been provided by procurement workers working at grain reception centers and elevators.

We frequently criticize them for inertia and narrow departmentalism, but they have shown initiative in the Crimea and also a number of other places. Up to 60 percent of the wheat delivered by Simferopolskiy Rayon farms to the Oktyabrskiy grain product combine had a heightened moisture content. The grain was being delivered directly from the fields without being stored in barns first. Not one truck took grain back to the farm center, as was the practice previously. The procurement enterprise had prepared for this additional load. Back in the spring they overhauled equipment, increased its capacity, and hired specialists to be able to operate in three shifts. New, more powerful bulk elevators and transporters made it possible to increase productivity. A highly mechanized unloading platform was also built. An apparatus for washing out gluten mechanically has been installed in the laboratory and is helping to determine the quality of the grain more quickly and accurately.

Here is another report from the Ukraine. Kiev Oblast machine operators have successfully mastered techniques for cutting and threshing grain with a heightened moisture content.

Reasonably optimistic reports have been received from certain oblasts in the RSFSR. For instance: More than 1 million hectares of grain have been cut by farmers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Saratov Oblast. Machine operators on the Kalinin Sovkhoz are doing particularly well. Operating the team contract, they have managed to achieve a daily rate of 20 instead of 12 hectares per combine gathering swathes. The transportation of grain is organized in accordance with timetables compiled with the help of a computer.

However, it must be said that the good performances are being achieved in gathering a poor crop. The harvest in Saratov and also in Volgograd Oblast is small. The drought...

On the other hand, in Bashkiria, relatively nearby, the crop is good. However, only 8 percent of the area sown has been cut and threshing has hardly begun yet. On the whole, the pace of harvesting in the RSFSR is causing concern. Less than one-fifth of the grain and pulses have been cut to date. This figure remains considerably below last year's. Yet even last year some grain in some areas was snowed under. This year the harvest started even later...

What do we see? Many farms in oblasts in the center, which started the harvest a whole week ago, have not made much progress. Orel and Ryazan Oblasts are "in the lead," having cut 9 and 8 percent respectively. Yet, incidentally, in Ryazan Oblast there are more than 1 million hectares of grain. Though we may prefer not to, it is easy to work out when the harvest will end at this rate. In Tula Oblast too there are almost 1 million hectares of grain. The harvest is "in full swing" on 1 percent of this area.

So the grain ripened late? True. But it is necessary to plan ahead. After all, they are managing to harvest moist grain in the Ukraine. Maybe not everywhere, but all the same...Why does our non-Chernozem Region take such an intolerably long time over harvesting year after year? The question is not new, as the saying goes. It was raised long ago in IZVESTIYA and in other newspapers. In the non-Chernozem Region grain harvest progress is determined not so much by the combine as by the drying installation. And, take a look, years of discussion on this topic have not produced much.

In the meantime, major livestock raising complexes have been built which (for the greater part) cannot achieve their rated capacity. There is a shortage of grain and other feeds. And the grain shortage is a result not only of bad weather conditions but also of slow harvesting, which leads to losses. And the weakest link here, I repeat, are the drying installations and the organization of procurement. Agro-industrial complex agencies are strangely unconvincing in resolving this question. Essentially, the grain procurement system in the heartland of Russia has made no progress.

Every ton of grain costs the country dear. The task has been set to completely satisfy the requirement for grain, and above all wheat, from home production within the next few years. The introduction of intensive techniques is being expanded. Provision of all the necessary material and technical resources will be improved. And in this matter there is and there can be no room for concessions based on so-called "objective" reasons. On the lines of: It has not been possible, it does not work here, problems with the weather, cadres, and so forth. Farming has accumulated a very substantial potential. Yet efficiency is rising only slowly. This means that people at the local level are not doing their jobs properly. Especially rayon agro-industrial associations, which have much greater powers than previous administrative organs.

And another point about the cost of grain. What do delays during the harvest mean? They mean not just direct losses of grain but also overexpenditure of fuel, more wear and tear on machinery and transport facilities, and additional costs at grain reception enterprises.

We know that when expenditure is necessary the state foots the bill. For instance, if there is grain, manpower and machinery are transferred to the east. They are maneuvered within regions. But this is justified by the real value of grain. The task at present is to save where necessary. And, above all, to accelerate the pace of harvest work and improve its quality.

STATE OF STOCKRAISING NATIONWIDE REVIEWED

PM060910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Ye. Yevgenyev "Agricultural Review": "Good News, Bad News"]

[Excerpt] The meadows are still just as busy. Sown and natural grasses have been reaped on 61.8 million hectares. That is 73 percent of the total area. Some 45.2 million metric tons of hay, 53.3 million metric tons of haylage, and 4 million metric tons of grass meal have been laid in.

So far the plan for hay procurement has been 58 percent implemented. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes in north Osetia and in Amur, Kaliningrad, Vinnitsa, Gomel, and a number of other oblasts have fully coped with stockpiling it. The necessary stores of haylage exist on livestock units in Dagestan, the Kuban region and Kaluga and Kiev oblasts. At the same time feed procurement at farms in Vologda, Ivanovo, Kostroma, and Tselinograd Oblasts is noticeably lagging behind the average annual rates. The working calendar gives rural working people less and less time for haymaking. Each day and each hour must be used in the most effective way to ensure that the herds do not have empty feed troughs in winter.

The grazing season is in full swing. Livestock are rapidly growing fat on the succulent and abundant grass and their productivity is increasing. Lithuania's stockraisers are now obtaining over 15 kg of milk per cow. They are helped in achieving high indicators by well organized feed production, by well equipped summer camps, and by working on single job schedules. The optimmum size of feedlots on farms is determined on the basis of land yields; there are electric fences here. Workers at the republic's livestock units have now decided to increase milk yield per cow to 3,370 kg. This is almost 50 kg more than last year.

Moscow and Leningrad stockraisers have shown themselves to be skilled experts in tending the herds in the summer. Marked additional milk yields are now being produced by many livestock unit collectives in Estonia and Belorussia and Kursk and Belgorod Oblasts. The farms are being helped by cultivated pastures and an efficient green feed production process.

The milk production rates achieved by the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have allowed them to fulfill in good time the 6-month plans for the sale of this product to the state. More milk has reached the trade network and processing enterprises than a year ago. Quite good groundwork has been created for the further development of the sector. However, considerable efforts will be required from all components of the agro-industrial complex in order to consolidate the success and worthily complete the 5-year plan. This applies especially to farms which have not yet reached the planned levels. And there are many such collectives.

For instance, there are hitches in summer milk production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Chita Oblast. What do they lack? Meadows? Their area is the most extensive in East Siberia. They only need to be properly used. But how can one talk about high livestock unit productivity when a considerable proportion of the farms have not organized night grazing and additional feed for the livestock. The milking routine is often violated. As a result there is a shortfall in output and quality is low. In Akshinskiy, Krasnokamenskiy, Priargunskiy, and Aleksandrovo-Zavodskiy Rayons deliveries of top-quality milk do not exceed 17-37 percent. And in the oblast as a whole less than two-thirds of the delivered milk is in this category.

And how can the shortfall in milk production in Udmurtia be explained? Only 6 rayons out of 25 there coped with the 6-month plans. The leaders of the remaining farms cite bad weather; it was cold, they say, and the grass grew slowly. But after all, the production front-rankers were working under similar conditions. That means that the reasons for the failures lay first and foremost in the irresponsible attitude to work of those accountable for it. Normal living conditions for stockraisers have not been created everywhere in summer camps. Manual labor and holdups in the additional feeding of livestock are having a detrimental influence on livestock productivity. Yields have fallen by 180 kg, almost 15 percent, in comparison with last year.

Marked lags have also been permitted by farms in Kirghizia and Perm, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, and Tomsk Oblasts. The metric tons that have been lost will be hard to recoup.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists and rayon agro-industrial complex workers must follow the barometer of productivity very closely and take swift measures in the event of a deterioration in affairs on livestock units. Everywhere the summer is rich in feed, that feed must be skillfully utilized.

STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS LATEST FIGURES

LD062158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Today the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration compiled its latest bulletin on the progress of the harvesting. Cereals and pulse crops have been reaped on an area of over 17.3 million hectares. Almost 80 per cent of the grains reaped have been threshed. Work is proceeding quickly. For this reason the interval between reaping and threshing of swathes is short.

The first combines have gone out into the fields of Siberia. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krasnoyarsk Kray, Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Omsk and other Siberian and Far Eastern oblasts have commenced harvesting of pulse crops. Harvesting is in full swing in Orenburg Oblast, a major grain growing oblast.

In the European part of the RSFSR, harvesting is under way in almost all areas, except the northern region of the republic. At present it is particularly important that grain-procurement be precisely organized. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in many areas are coping successfully with delivery of high-quality grain. Don farms have substantially overfulfilled their plan for sale to the state of strong varieties of wheat grain. Kuban farmers are close to meeting the plan. Krasnodar Kray elevators have already received over 2 million tons of grain, mainly of valuable and strong varieties.

The pea harvest is now in full swing. Yields are growing, but despatch to state warehouses is proceeding slowly. In Rostov Oblast over 100,000 hectares of peas have been threshed, but only 2,000 tons have been delivered to procurement centers, and in the RSFSR as a whole, the plan for pea-procurement has been met only to the extent of 6 percent.

Already RSFSR farmers are preparing for the sowing of winter crops for the 1986 harvest. However, in many oblasts where the optimum sowing time will soon be reached, soil-preparation is proceeding slowly. In Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, Moscow and Bryansk Oblasts particularly little of the land has been plowed for fall sowing. It is essential to speed up this work, so as to be able to sow winter crops at the optimum time.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 31 JULY-1 AUG

LD020223 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 31 July - 1 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

31 July

Crimean machine operators have finished grass-cutting; hard and valuable wheats are being sold to the state. (0104 GMT)

Kuybyshev Oblast farmers have begun selling grain to the state. (0204 GMT)

Mordovian crop farmers have started reaping grains. They are to harvest grain crops and pulses from almost 700,000 hectares. In conditions of rainy weather, machine operators are applying swath harvesting. (0600 GMT)

Following the southern areas of Uzbekistan, Dzhizak Oblast started harvesting corn for grain today. Many of the oblast's farms are cultivating a locally bred corn variety this year which ripens 2 weeks earlier than other varieties. (0600 GMT)

Fodder procurement workers of Kaliningrad Oblast were the first to fulfill the annual task for hay procurement and the laying-in of haylage: some 650,000 metric tons of valuable fodders have been laid in. (0600 GMT)

Azerbaijan's farmers have begun selling grain to the state on account of pledges. They have delivered almost 294,000 metric tons of grain, with hard and valuable wheat comprising 56 percent. (0800 GMT)

Kuban has completed the grain harvest, with cereals and pulses having been reaped and threshed from more than 1.5 million hectares. The weather has been difficult, with rain storms, but fields under intensive cultivation methods provided particularly good yields, with 50 or more quintals per hectare being obtained. Approximately 2 million metric tons of grain have been delivered to state granaries, mostly strong and valuable wheat. It is planned to double the area under intensive methods in the kray next year. (1400 GMT)

Grain and pulse crops have now been reaped on 25 million hectares of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is around one-fifth of the total area. The USSR Central Statistical Administration today summed up the course of the harvest; the data indicated that rates of both reaping and threshing have decreased somewhat in comparison with the previous weeks. The weather is also holding up the work. Many of the major grain regions completed the grain harvest during the past week. Among them are Krasnodar Kray, Crimea Oblast, Azerbaijan, and the Central Asian republics. (1530 GMT)

Krasnodar Kray has completed winter grain harvesting. Cereals and pulses have been harvested on over 1.5 million hectares. Some 2 million metric tons, primarily hard and valuable wheat, has been delivered to the state. (1730 GMT)

The harvest is speeding up on farms in the south of the non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and other regions of the country. Harvesting is spreading to more and more areas. According to information available on 29 July, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been reaped from 25-6 million hectares in the country since the beginning of the harvest. (1750 GMT)

The Kirghiz grain harvest is coming to an end. Uzbek combine drivers have today set off for Kazakh Virginlands. (0400 GMT)

Field news, presented by Semen Astakhov: Harvesting and threshing of grain crops is now taking place in all union republics, except Latvia and Estonia. Grain is being harvested in the Volga valley, the Chernozem Zone and the Urals. The first combines have started work in the north-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, in Belorussia, and Lithuania.

Saratov Oblast: the harvest is in full swing here. Grain occupies almost 4 million hectares in the oblast. Over a third of the cereals, barley, winter rye, and winter, has been reaped. Half of this has been threshed.

Odessa Oblast: The harvest of grain crops is coming to an end here. To date, grain has been reaped on 670,000 hectares. This is 95 percent of the total. Swathes have been threshed on over 500,000 hectares. Every effort is being made to harvest wheat and barley as quickly and efficiently as possible. The harvest of groats, buckwheat and millet will start in a few days time.

Tselinograd Oblast: Mass harvesting of grain crops will begin in approximately 3 weeks time. Overhaul of combines and trucks is going well, although some rayons are behind in this work.

Pavlodar Oblast: Despite frequent rain, approximately 800,000 metric tons of hay and more than 70,000 metric tones of haylage and vitamin grass meal has been procured in the past month.

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES ENERGY PROGRAM, PROSPECTS

LD061331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[From the "Science and Technology" program]

[Text] We will now discuss saving fuel resources. Taking part in our radio magazine is Dmitriy Georgeyevich Zhimerin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

As is known, an energy program has been elaborated on in our country. The program is designed for 15 years, until 2000. The main direction of the energy program lies in energy-saving measures and in an energy-saving policy. What dictates this?

In the past decade, consumption and production of fuel rose at a rapid rate. What should be particularly noted is that the rate of fuel extraction considerably exceeds the rate of increase in its stocks. On this basis, certain scientists in Western countries have proclaimed the beginning of the so-called fuel demise on earth. The Soviet Union is the only major country which is fully self-sufficient in all fuel and power resources, not just for domestic consumption but also for export. Specifically, if one is to speak of stocks, the coal stocks in the Soviet Union are such that they will be sufficient -- at the present level of extraction -- for 7,500 years. I would also like to stress the huge reserves of hydropower in the Soviet Union. We are the world leaders in this indicator. Today hydropower resources are only exploited by 18 percent. If we were to make use of all the hydropower resources it would be possible to make considerable savings in mineral fuels.

Nevertheless, it would be incorrect, even erroneous, to assert that there are no problems at all in our country in the sphere of the fuel and power balance. The efficiency of fuel use in our country -- and in the whole world -- is extremely low, at about 41-43 percent. Thus, more than 50 percent of fuel extracted with great difficulty is irretrievably lost, polluting the surrounding atmosphere. This is why it is clearly stated in the energy program that we must reduce the consumption of fuel and power resources by the end of the second stage, that is by the year 2000, by 940 million tonnes of standard fuel per annum. This task is to be resolved by two means: by reducing the norms for fuel expenditure; and by replacing fuels with other sources of power. First of all I would like to discuss the problems of fuel replacement. The road here is clear: build atomic and hydropower stations. Each reactor with a capacity of 1 million kw permits a savings of up to 2 million tonnes of mineral fuel a year. The picture is the same for hydropower stations. Each 1 billion kw generated at hydropower stations permits a reduction in the expenditure of mineral fuel by approximately 1 million tonnes a year.

I would also like to dwell on the reduction of existing expenditure norms for fuel and power resources. First of all, one must speak of the elimination of inordinate waste in the expenditure of steam, hot water, even just water and air. Attention must be paid to nonrational expenditure of power in machines not running at full capacity, or even worse, idle. Of all the heat used for industrial and domestic purposes 38 percent is accounted for by small boilers. These boilers have very low efficiency and, in addition, more than 3 million people are employed on them, mainly in manual labor. How can savings be made in this area? First and foremost is the development of a centralized heat supply. The efficiency of a heat and power station is considerably greater in comparison with the small boilers. Another path has also been mapped out: building atomic heat and power stations and atomic boilers.

We have already begun their construction, but this is improving existing processes, and the task lies elsewhere -- in revolutionary changes in the technological processes. I will give several examples.

Our heat and power stations, while they have achieved good results in unit expenditure of fuel, nevertheless have an efficiency not in excess of 42 percent. More than 50 percent of the fuel is expended, or more precisely lost, in the water cooling in steam turbines. Here, water is discharged at a temperature of up to 30 degrees Celsius, returning after cooling in cooling towers and cooling ponds at a temperature of 10-12 degrees. It is this differential which could be used by applying thermocompressors. For example, while reducing the temperature of the cooling water to 10-12 degrees, thermocompressors could produce secondary heat at a temperature of 80 [as heard] degrees for heating and hot water supply. Through this, heat and power stations could save up to 12 percent in fuel.

Or let us take the metallurgical industry. At Tula Metallurgical Works an original system has been implemented, using top gases from blastfurnaces. Preliminary processing of this blastfurnace gas at a temperature of up to 1,200 degrees, makes it possible to inject these hot gases back into the furnace and to reduce the expenditure of coke in iron production by up to 20-25 percent, and expenditure of natural gas for the same purposes by up to 80 percent.

The potential we have in the national economy for the implementation of the Soviet Union's energy program is fairly great. Maximum use of all organizations extracting, producing and consuming power resources is the task of all the links in planning and management.

INSTITUTE OUTLINES HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

PM061155 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 21 Jul 85 p 12

[Interview with Candidate of Technical Sciences Leren Mikhaylov by Yuriy Sinyakov: "Pumped Storage Plants To Reinforce Nuclear Power" -- date, place not given]

[Text] Every Soviet hydroelectric power project has been designed at our institute, said Leren Mikhaylov, candidate of technical sciences, when I first met him in his room in the highrise occupied by the Gidroproyekt Institute, a research and development organization. For more than eight years he has been head of the Institute, founded in 1977.

Q: Many decades ago, Gidroproyekt designed the first Soviet HEP [Hydroelectric Power Station] on the Volkhov River as the first in Lenin's famous plan to electrify this country. How many projects have you built since then?

A: More than two hundred with a total power of 59 million kilowatts. In fact, this is the entire Soviet hydroelectric power generation industry, as well as 24 stations in other countries like Vietnam, Egypt, Syria, Peru and Indonesia. Some of them are really outstanding projects, such as Africa's biggest Aswan complex in the Nile. The Egyptian Minister of Electricity and Energy, Mahir Abaza says, for example: "The hydroelectric complex at Aswan built with Soviet technical assistance has been in operation for more than 17 years, working smoothly and reliably. Over the past four years the dam has literally saved Egypt from famine. Without the reservoir above the dam the country would have been hit by a disaster.

Q: What about the HEPS in this country? Which are the most outstanding?

A: They are the Nurek project with the world's highest plain earth dam, and the Sayany Shushenskaya station in Siberia which has the world's biggest arched-gravity dam. Remarkable engineering projects are built in mountainous and seismic areas, such as the Kurpsai on the Naryn River in Kirghizia.

Q: Some think that in the nuclear age hydroelectric projects are gradually losing their former importance. Do you agree?

A: There can be no doubt that the share of electricity contributed by atomic power stations will grow. However, it would be wrong to dismiss such an inexhaustible and renewable source of energy as the power from rivers. Traditionally, the Soviet Union has regarded hydroelectricity as one of the "whales" on which rests the development of its energy system. After all, we have very rich resources. The energy potential of Soviet rivers is half as much again as in the United States and twice that of Canada, which is famous for its strong-flowing numerous rivers.

We are building forty hydroelectric projects and pumped storage plants in such areas as Central Russia, the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Siberia and the Far East.

Q: Why are the pumped storage plants so popular today when previously there were no such plants built?

A: One of the reasons for this is the uneven demand for electric energy which changes not only from one season of the year to another. At many HEPS, only some of the generating units operate at night and in the daytime. In the morning and in the evening all the water gates are lifted and all the turbines are activated. There are energy peak hours when twice as much electricity is required. These fluctuations are so great that we are not saved either by the reserves of water in the reservoirs, or by the electricity from neighbouring power systems.

It would seem a simple enough solution to keep several generating units in reserve for just such emergencies at nuclear projects, for example. However, a nuclear reactor cannot be stopped or disconnected at will. The best operational regimen for reactors is even loads throughout twenty-four hours. That is why it is best to operate nuclear projects in combination with pumped storage plants.

During the peak load hours a plant of this type dumps its water into what is known as the lower reservoir, and not into the river. At night when it gets excess electricity from the nuclear project, the plant pumps the water from the lower reservoir into the upper one as "pumped storage". It accumulates a head of water which eventually turns into energy during the peak load hours.

Today, when nuclear projects are built on large scale in the European part of the Soviet Union, joint operation of these and pumped storage plants is not only desirable, but essential. This tandem smooths out the uneven pattern in energy consumption and improves the quality of industrial current in terms of frequency.

The peak load hours are an international problem. Other countries which use nuclear power for peaceful purposes also built pumped storage plants whose total rating throughout the world runs into tens of millions of kilowatts. The biggest have been built in the United States, such as the Ludington project with a capacity of 1,872,000 kilowatts.

An experimental 225,000-kw project of this type is operating in the Soviet Union as part of the Kiev hydroelectric complex. Drawings originating at our Institute are being used to construct a 1.2 million kilowatt pumped storage plant at Zagorsk near Moscow, 1.6 million ku project at Kaisiadorys in Lithuania. All in all, we have chosen ten sites for such plants in the European part of the Soviet Union. At the same time construction is underway of the Southern Ukrainian complex rated at six million kilowatts. It includes an HEP, a nuclear project and two pumped storage plants. This is the first complex of its kind to be built in the world.

Q.: Would it be right to assume that the designing of pumped storage plants is the leading trend at Gidroproyekt?

A.: It is one of the leading trends. There are three main trends in the development of Soviet hydroelectric engineering. The first one applies to the European part of the Soviet Union where greater importance is attached to pumped storage plants and to the regulating functions of the conventional hydroelectric projects. Hydroelectric construction is done not only for the sake of energy production. If you leaf through any one of our designs you will discover that we take into account the needs of many branches of the economy, such as fishing, agriculture, and river navigation. Being part of an HEP, reservoirs also regulate the water flow in the river, regulating river systems in the Soviet Union.

The second trend, which is common in all the regions, particularly in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, constitutes the comprehensive use of hydroelectric energy potential, used not only for the generation of cheap electricity, but also for redistribution of the water flow in rivers and for irrigation of fertile soil.

The third tendency is represented by major HEPS in Siberia and in the Far East, with territorial industrial complexes being built around them. One of these is the Sayany complex based on the Sayany Shushenskaya project. The complex includes integrated aluminimum works, a marble factory, and a number of engineering plants.

I am confident that the 20 mln kw Turukhan project, which is the world's biggest HEP being designed on the Nizhnyaya Tunguska tributary on the Yenisey, in Siberia, will become a focus of attraction for most advanced industries.

As you see, hydroelectric power generation has not given up its positions in this country, as this method to produce power, the cleanest of them all, is still of much use.

Q.: When you said, the "cleanest method", you meant the HEP'S produce practically no pollution in the atmosphere, and that hydroelectric turbines do not give any refuse or ash to be disposed of. However, HEPS also adversely affect the environment. There have been cases when large tracts of arable land and forests were submerged by the water of their reservoirs.

A.: Unfortunately such cases have occurred. In nature, nothing can be done easily and simply. If energy is to be converted from one state into another, many factors have to be taken into consideration. Regrettably, this was not done on every occasion in the past because of the inadequate standards of those times. The engineers did not have enough experience or knowledge and therefore could not always foresee all the consequences of man's economic activities, especially on such a large scale.

Thus, quite an unpredictable situation arose near the Krasnoyarsk HEP. As a result of changes in the temperature conditions, the Yenisey River ceased to be covered with ice for several hundred kilometres below the dam in winter. This required additional measures to be taken. It is now vital not to repeat former mistakes in the construction of new HEPS. Because of the complexity of the conservation matters, any blueprints for an HEP designed at our institute contain a special chapter on the protection of the environment.

Q. What do blueprints for an HEP look like?

A: They include thousands of drawings, calculations, tables, cost estimates and other documents. One technical project alone runs into eighteen to twenty volumes. Some volumes take several years before they are ready. A modern HEP is an expensive enterprise which costs millions and even thousands of millions of rubles. If a project is made as little as one per cent cheaper at the stage of designing, the economy turns out to be immense. In the four years of the present five-year plan period Gidroproyekt's designers have saved 194 million rubles.

Unfortunately, the technical arsenal at the disposal of a designing engineer leaves much to be desired. Although we have our own computers, the productivity in the work of design is still below the standards of the electronic age and falls short of the tasks set by the intense development of the economy.

It is true that our work cannot be duplicated with ease. As a rule, each project requires a unique and entirely new design. There are no two identical rivers in nature, nor can there be any two identical dams. However, the production bases which are also designed by us can be made standard, as can the organization of work at a HEP site. In other words, we are constantly thinking over how to make our designs more technological, how to use recent high technologies in them to advantage, how to bring down the estimated cost, and how to shorten the time required for construction.

Q: What other types of projects are designed at Gidroproyekt?

A: We have designed such canals as the Moscow Canal, the Volga-Don Canal and the Volga-Baltic Canal. These three canals have concerted the waterways in the European part of the Soviet Union and the offshore seas into the single system. We also planned canals to provide water for such industrial centres as Krivoy Rog, Karaganda, and Donetsk.

Another important project is a system of structures to protect Leningrad from floods. As part of the project a dam is being built across the Gulf of Finland in the Baltic Sea.

A short while ago the institute started research and development work on wind power stations.

We are now examining the possibilities of building tidal wave stations. In this respect, the eastern part of this country is most promising. A station is being designed for the Penzhina Bay off the Kamchatka Peninsula. The tidal waves here are nearly 13.5 metres high and the station can produce nearly one hundred million kilowatts. The only effort that has to be made in order to harness this power is to build a dam to cut off the inlet from the sea. Before its construction has begun it is necessary to verify the validity of a number of ideas.

That is why it has been decided to build another station in the Kola Peninsula, where this country's first experimental tidal wave project operates in the Kislaya Guba Inlet. After this, we can tackle more powerful installations, such as the Mezen project rated at ten million kilowatts.

TASS REVIEWS 'SALYUT-7' 2-MONTH ORBIT, PROGRESS

LD061026 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 6 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from mission control centre:

For two months already Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh have been working on the near-terrestrial orbit. During this time they have carried out complex repair and rehabilitation work on board the "Salyut-7" station when switching it to the manned flight mode and performed a large number of scientific and technical experiments. The cosmonauts received two automatic transport ships and last Friday emerged into open space and installed additional solar batteries.

Yesterday the crew performed a new series of geophysical studies in the interests of science and various branches of the national economy. Using stationary cameras they took pictures of the southern areas of the Soviet Union's European part, the Caspian Lowland, the land between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya Rivers, Lake Baikal and the Far East.

Parallel to studies and experiments on board the orbital complex the cosmonauts are continuing the unloading of the "Cosmos-1669" cargo ship. They have installed a part of the delivered freight and pumped water into the stations's reservoirs.

An experiment to form polyacrylamide gel by means of photoinitiation will be started today in the "Svetoblok-T" installation in accordance with the programme of biological research.

The flight of the "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-13"-"Cosmos-1669" manned complex is passing normally. Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are healthy and feel well.